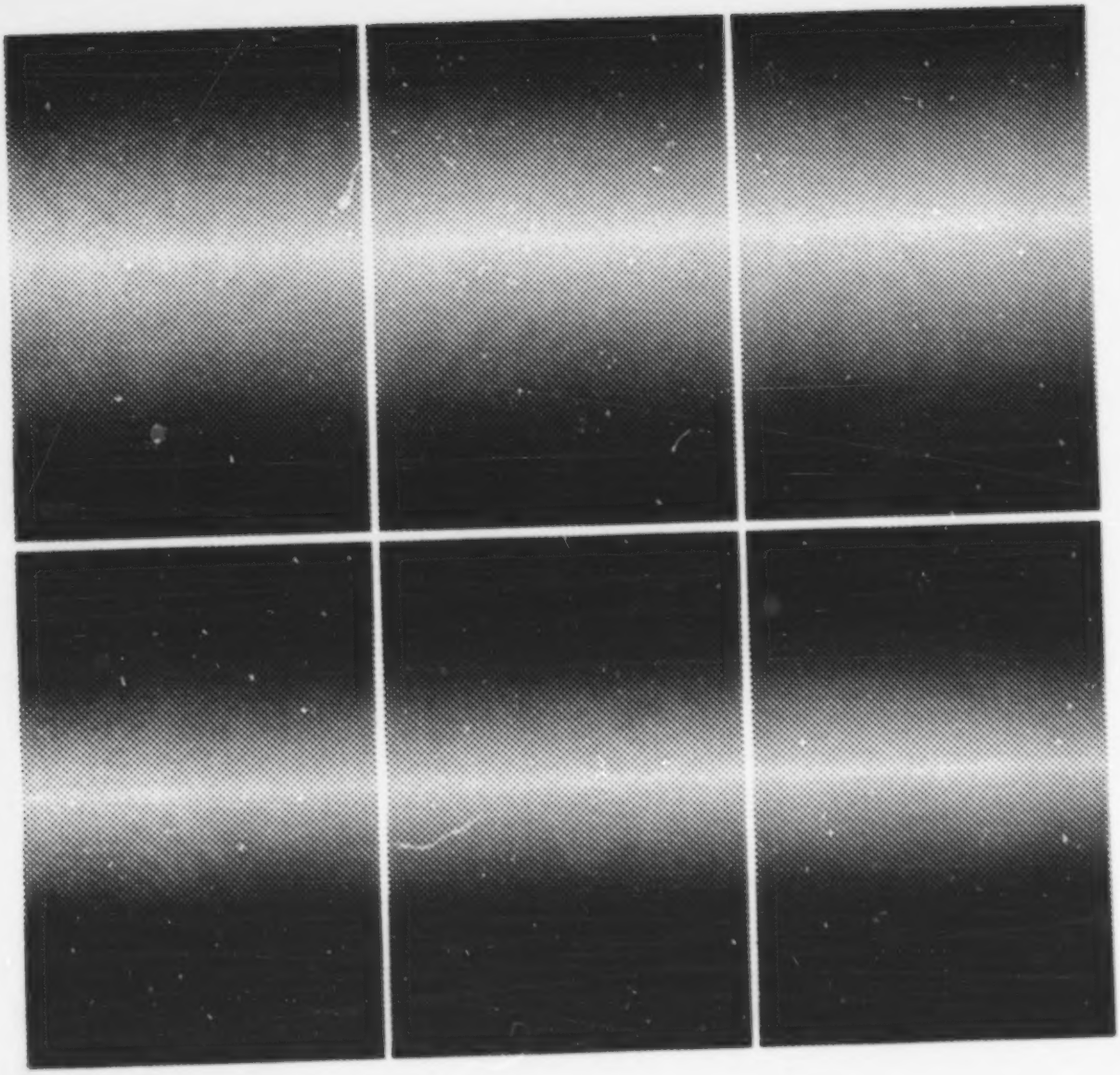
# 1985 manitoba insect control guide



Manitoba
Agriculture

1985

# MANITOBA INSECT

# CONTROL GUIDE

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## INTRODUCTION

This Guide serves as a quick reference to the 1985 chemical insect control recommendations for Manitoba. It is intended for use by agricultural representatives, licenced pesticide dealers and commercial pesticide applicators.

Recommendations contained are based on those established by the Western Committee on Crop Pests and the Western Committee on Livestock Pests. The recommended insecticides have been selected for their effectiveness, availability, cost and safety. The number of insecticides recommended for the control of a specific insect have been kept to a minimum. Recommended insecticides are not necessarily the only ones which may be applied. Others may be applied, provided that the label carries a recommendation for the intended use.

Common names of insecticides are used throughout the Guide. Consult the list of common and trade names on page 11. Before using an insecticide, always consult the container label for directions and precautions.

## INSECT IDENTIFICATION

Over a million and a half insect species are known in the world. Nature keeps insects in balance with the surroundings. But, often, man's interference and manipulation of nature causes certain insects to become economic pests. Presently, insecticides are the most effective means of combatting insect infestations.

Due to the number of species of insects, correct identification requires special training. Since some insecticides kill specific insect pests, proper identification of the insect to be controlled is very important. Insect identification services can readily be obtained by sending specimens to:

Entomology Section
Manitoba Department of Agriculture
911 Norquay Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Carefully pack specimens to ensure they arrive in proper condition.

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

More information on insects and their control may be obtained from these publications available through the Distribution Centre, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, 411 York Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3M1.

Insect Control in the Home
Insect Control in the Home Garden
Insect Control on Fruit
Insect Control on Field Crops
Insect Control on Livestock
Insect Control on Ornamental Plants
Control of Insects and Mites in Farm Stored Grain
Grasshopper Control in Manitoba
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Field Sprayers

## TOXICITY OF INSECTICIDES

This table rates the toxicity of insecticides recommended in this Guide. Some are extremely toxic to handle and use. Others, although less toxic, can be hazardous if carelessly applied. **The lower the $LD^{50}$ the more toxic the insecticide.** Wear rubber gloves when handling and mixing any insecticide in concentrate form. An approved agricultural respirator and other protective equipment should be worn when handling, mixing or applying insecticides with an $LD^{50}$ lower than 150. $LD^{50}$ is defined as the amount of pure insecticide in mg/kg of body weight which will kill 50% of a test population.

### ORAL $LD_{50}$ RATINGS

| INSECTICIDE | $LD_{50}$ | HAZARD | INSECTICIDE | $LD_{50}$ | HAZARD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| aldicarb | 1 | VH | lindane | 88 | M |
| aluminum phosphide | 1 | VH | malathion | 480-5800 | M |
| azinphos-methyl | 16.4 | VH | methamidophos | 18.9 | VH |
| bendiocarb | 34-64 | H | metaldehyde | 600-1000 | L |
| carbaryl | 560 | L | methidathion | 25-54 | H |
| carbofuran | 10 | VH | methiocarb | 135 | M |
| chlordane | 457-590 | M | methomyl | 17-26 | VH |
| chlorfenvinphos | 20 | VH | methoxychlor | 5000-7000 | VL |
| chlorpyrifos | 163 | M | mevinphos | 5-6.8 | VH |
| coumaphos | 90-100 | M | naled | 430 | M |
| crotoxyphos | 125 | M | nicotine | 50-60 | M |
| cypermethrin | 4123 | L | parathion | 13 | VH |
| deltamethrin | 135 | M | permethrin | 4000 | L |
| diazinon | 300-850 | M | phosmet | 230 | M |
| dichlorvos | 80 | M | phorate | 1.6-3.7 | VH |
| dicofol | 809 | L | pirimicarb | 147 | M |
| dienachlor | 3160 | L | propoxur | 100 | M |
| dimethoate | 215 | M | pyrethrum | 584-900 | L |
| dioxacarb | 60-80 | M | resmethrin | 4240 | L |
| disulfoton | 12.5 | VH | ronnel | 1500 | L |
| endosulfan | 110 | M | rotenone | 132-1500 | M |
| ethylene dibromide | 146 | M | sulfotep | 10 | VH |
| fenbutatin oxide | 2631 | L | terbufos | 4.5 | VH |
| fensulfothion | 2.2 | VH | tetrachlorvinphos (75% WP) | 2420 | L |
| fenthion | 215 | M | tetradifon | 14700 | VL |
| fenvalerate | 451 | M | toxaphene | 90 | M |
| fonofos (10% Gran) | 212 | M | trichlorfon | 560-630 | L |

SOURCE: Guide to Chemicals Used in Crop Protection - Agric. Can. Pub. #1093

The estimated amount of active insecticide which would constitute a lethal dose when taken orally by a human adult is as follows:

| TOXICITY RATING | AMOUNT OF ACTIVE INSECTICIDE | HAZARD RATING |
|---|---|---|
| less than 20 | a few drops | Very High (VH) |
| 21 - 50 | up to 5 mL (1 tsp) | High (H) |
| 51 - 500 | 5 - 50 mL (1 tsp - 2 tbsp) | Moderate (M) |
| 501 - 5000 | 30 - 450 mL (1 - 16 oz) | Low (L) |
| more than 5000 | more than 450 mL (16 oz) | Very Low (VL) |

Where insecticides with a toxicity rating below 25 are used in crop protection, it is suggested that persons not enter sprayed areas for at least 24 hours unless suitable protective equipment and clothing is worn (see Safety Rules - page 7).

## INSECTICIDE DRIFT

All insecticides are subject to some drifting, whether applied from the air or by ground equipment. Insecticide drift can cause serious contamination. Users should apply insecticide formulations less prone to drift. Pay particular attention to wind velocity, using insecticides only when wind is at a minimum (less than 12 km/hr).

## SEED TREATING

Usually more seed is treated than sown in any particular year. It is extremely important that seed treated with insecticide be used for seeding only.

It is illegal to mix treated seed with grain to be used for human consumption.

Left-over treated seed cannot be used as feed for livestock of any type.

Left over treated seed should be properly tagged and stored for seeding later.

## AERIAL SPRAYING

Unless otherwise specified in the recommendations, apply at least 12 L of spray solution per hectare (1 gal/ac) to ensure adequate distribution of insecticide. Higher volumes provide better coverage and better control of insect pests.

Carry out aerial spraying only when wind velocity is below 12 km/hr (8 mph).

## GROUND SPRAYING

Unless otherwise specified in the recommendations, 90 - 120 L water per ha (8-10 gal/ac) provides adequate insecticide distribution.

Ground spraying should take place when wind velocity is below 12 km/hr (8 mph).

## INSECTICIDES AND POLLINATING INSECTS

The following points should be remembered when applying insecticides in the vicinity of pollinating insects.

- All insecticides are toxic to honeybees and other beneficial insects. Farmers, beekeepers, pesticide dealers and pesticide applicators must co-operate closely to minimize insect losses.
- Only the least toxic insecticides to bees should be used where honeybees or other pollinating insects may be foraging. Notify beekeepers in the area so they have an opportunity to protect their colonies.
- The application of insecticides during the early morning and late evening hours lessens the possibility of causing injury to honeybees and other pollinating insects.

Maximum times required for some of the commonly used insecticides to be reduced by weathering to a low hazard level to honeybees are shown in the table below.

## FIELD APPLICATION HAZARD OF INSECTICIDES TO BEES[a]

| Insecticide | Field Use[b] honey bee | Leafcutter bee | Residue Hazard[c] (days) |
|---|---|---|---|
| aldicarb | 1 | 1 | none |
| azinphos-methyl | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Bacillus thuringiensis | 3 | 3 | none |
| bendiocarb | 1 | - | - |
| carbaryl | 1 | 1 | 3-7 |
| carbofuran F | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| carbofuran G | 3 | 3 | none |
| chlorofenvinfos | 3 | - | - |
| chlorpyrifos | 1 | 1 | 3.5 |
| deltamethrin | 1 | 1 | 1.5 |
| demeton | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| diazinon | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| dichlorvos | 1 | 1 | - |
| dicofol | 3 | 3 | none |
| dimethoate | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| endosulfan | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| fensulfothion | 1 | - | - |
| fenthion | 1 | - | - |
| fenvalerate | 1 | 1 | - |

## FIELD APPLICATION HAZARD OF INSECTICIDES TO BEES[a] (cont.)

| Insecticide | Field Use[b] honey bee | Leafcutter bee | Residue Hazard[c] (days) |
|---|---|---|---|
| fonofos | 2 | - | - |
| lindane | 1 | - | - |
| malathion | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| methamidophos | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| methidathion | 1 | 1 | - |
| methomyl | 1 | 1 | 1.5 |
| methoxychlor | 2 | 2 | .5 |
| mevinphos | 1 | 1 | 1.5 |
| naled | 2 | 2 | 1.5 |
| oxydemeton-methyl | 2 | 2 | .5 |
| permethrin | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| phosphamidon | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| pirimicarb | 2 | 2 | - |
| propoxur | 1 | 1 | - |
| pyrethrum | 3 | - | none |
| rotenone | 3 | - | none |
| tetradifon | 3 | 2 | .5 |
| trichlorfon | 2 | 2 | .5 |

[a] Most of these chemicals have not been tested for bee toxicity under Western Canadian conditions; the data herein is for a general guideline only. Source: Atkins et al., Toxicity of Pesticides to Honey Bees, University of California, Co-op. Extension 170, 1974

[b] Field application where bees are, or will be foraging
1. Very poisonous to bees; do not apply to crops or weeds in bloom unless bees are kept off for the period that residue on the crop is a hazard
2. Moderately poisonous to bees; may be applied in the evening when bees are not foraging
3. Not very poisonous to bees; may be applied with minimum hazard to bees

[c] Residue hazard; represent the average time in days that residue poisonous to bees will remain on the foliage.
- indicates no data available

## HOW INSECTICIDES KILL

Insecticides enter an insect's body by contact on its outer shell or by ingestion, and kill by disruption of its nervous system.

Most insecticides, formulated for use as sprays, directly contact the insect on application or have residual contact for a time after application. Most major crop insect pests such as grasshoppers, armyworms, flea beetles and aphids are killed by direct or residual contact from spray applications of insecticides.

Some insecticides are formulated for specialized uses, killing specific insects in specific ways. Common examples are systemic pour-on insecticides for warble grub control in cattle, tree-trunk band applications for aphid control and granular or powder formulations for seed treatments for flea beetle control on canola. Other examples of specialized insecticides are scatter baits for farm fly control, fumigants for stored grain insect control and insecticide impregnated resin strips for indoor fly control. Insecticides, whether a direct spray or more specialized application have the end result of being absorbed through insects' outer shell or ingested by feeding causing death by disruption of the nerve processes.

## COMPATIBILITY OF INSECTICIDES AND OTHER PESTICIDES

In Manitoba one insecticide will usually combat an insect problem. However, insecticides and fungicides are frequently used together, especially by market gardeners.

In general, most pesticides used in Manitoba are compatible when mixed with another pesticide.

It may be advantageous at certain times to mix an insecticide with a herbicide for insect control on a limited area basis, but it is not recommended as a general practice for the following reasons:

1. Insect and weed problems seldom warrant control at the same time. Waiting to take control of both pests is likely to result in poor control of either or both.
2. Insect problems are specific and often on a limited crop area. Thus, using two pesticides together may result in high costs for unwarranted insecticide.
3. Delays after mixing, because of mechanical or other reasons, can result in loss of effectiveness.

Persons using two or more pesticides together should be advised to take the following precautions:

1. Use products formulated by the same company.
2. Obtain compatibility information from pesticide manufacturer if possible.
3. Apply chemical as soon as possible after mixing.

## WATER pH AND INSECTICIDE DEGRADATION

When certain insecticides are added to alkaline water (high pH), they begin to lose their effectiveness. The rate at which degradation proceeds depends on several factors. These include the pH of the water, the amount of insecticide being added and its effect on the pH of the finished spray, water temperature and the length of time the finished spray is allowed to stand.

In general, alkaline hydrolysis affects pesticides classified as organo-phosphates and carbamates. Some pyrethroids are also known to be similarly affected.

Data is not available for every insecticide, but do exist for quite a number of familiar and widely used products. Some data are quantified and, at a given pH, the half-life of that substance is given. If the effectiveness of an insecticide as it comes in the container is reduced by onehalf in one hour, its half-life is one hour. Its effectiveness would be cut in half again in another half hour and so on.

One thing to be aware of is that pesticide degradation (hydrolysis) in alkaline solutions is irreversible and initial effectiveness is lost.

Since there is considerable amount of high pH water in Manitoba, pesticide users should take note of the insecticide they intend to use and the alkalinity of their source of spray water. When insecticides are to be used that degrade rapidly in high pH water, an alternate insecticide can be considered or the user can consider use of another source of spray water with a pH of 7.0 or less.

The following data has been compiled from several sources. It is not a complete listing.

## THE EFFECT OF ALKALINITY ON INSECTICIDES

| Insecticide | pH | Half-Life / Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| azinphos-methyl | 5 | 17 days |
| | 7 | 10 days |
| | 9 | 12 hours |
| bendiocarb | 7 | 4 days |
| carbaryl | 6 | 100-150 days |
| | 7 | 24-30 days |
| | 8 | 2-3 days |
| | 9 | 1 day |
| carbofuran | | Performs best at pH 4 - 6 |
| chlorfenvinphos | 9 | >400 hours |
| chlorpyrifos | 10 | 7 days |
| crotoxyphos | 9 | 35 hours |
| cypermethrin | | Easily hydrolyzed but more stable in acid than alkaline solutions |
| diazinon | 5 | 31 days |
| | 7.5 | 185 days |
| | 9 | 136 days |
| dichlorvos | 7 | 8 hours |
| dicofol | | Compatable with all but highly alkaline pesticides |
| dienachlor | | Stable to acids or bases |
| dimethoate | 2 | 21 hours |
| | 6 | 12 hours |
| | 9 | 48 minutes |
| dioxacarb | 5 | 3 days |
| | 7 | 60 days |
| | 9 | 20 hours |
| | 10 | 2 hours |
| disulfoton | 6 | 32 hours |
| endosulfan | | Some degree of alkaline hydrolysis |
| fensulfothion | | Not compatible with alkaline material |
| fenthion | | Not compatible with highly alkaline compounds |
| malathion | 6-7 | 8 hours (hydrolyzes rapidly above pH7 and below pH5) |
| methidathion | | Unstable in alkaline conditions |

## THE EFFECT OF ALKALINITY ON INSECTICIDES (cont.)

| Insecticide | pH | Half-Life/Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| methiocarb | | Unstable in highly alkaline media |
| methomyl | 9.1 | 5% effectiveness lost after 6 hours at 8 oz/100 gals rate |
| mevinphos | " | 35 days |
| naled | " + | Over 90% hydrolyzed in 48 hours |
| parathion | | Unstable at very high pH, 10 or above |
| phosmet | " | <12 hours |
| | 8.3 | <4 hours |
| phorate | 8 | 2 hours |
| propoxur | " | 6.4 hours |
| | 8 | 63 minutes |
| | 10 | 40 minutes |
| pyrethrum | | Rapidly hydrolyzed by alkali |
| rotenone | | Degraded in presence of alkali |
| terbufos | | Hydrolyzed under alkaline conditions |
| tetradifon | | Resistant to hydrolysis by acid or alkali |
| toxaphene | | Unstable in alkaline conditions |
| trichlorfon | | Unstable to alkali: do not apply to lime treated surfaces |

Sources: North Dakota Insect Control Guide - Co-operative Extension Service - NDSU.
Guide to Chemicals Used in Crop Protection - Agriculture Canada Pub #1093

## METHODS OF CALCULATING AMOUNT OF INSECTICIDE REQUIRED

Application accuracy is important. Uneven application or wrong dosage can be costly. Applying more than the recommended amount increases costs and may make crops unfit for sale or use because of a high residue. Less than the recommended amount may result in poor control, and poor control of the pest may result in heavy crop damage.

Recommendations for spraying livestock and buildings are often given as percent of finished spray or as kg of insecticide formulation per number of litres of water. It is often desirable to obtain the same strength spray using a different formulation or different amount of water. The following formulae may be used in making these calculations.

1. How to calculate the amount of emulsifiable concentrate needed to mix a spray containing a given percentage of active toxicant.

FORMULA:

$$\frac{\text{litres spray needed} \times \text{\% toxicant required}}{\text{kg of toxicant/litre of emulsifiable} \times 100}$$

EXAMPLE: - Metric

How much 50% malathion (500 g/L) is needed to make 50 L of 0.5% malathion?

$$\frac{50 \times 0.5}{0.5 \times 100} = \frac{25}{50} = 0.5 \text{ litres of 50\% malathion}$$

EXAMPLE: - Imperial

$$\frac{\text{gal spray needed} \times \text{\% toxicant required} \times 10}{\text{pounds of toxicant per gal of emulsifiable} \times 100}$$

How much 50% malathion (5 lb/gal) is needed to make 10 gal of 0.5% malathion?

$$\frac{10 \times 0.5 \times 10}{5 \times 100} = 0.1 \text{ gal and fill to 10 gal}$$

2. How to calculate the amount of wettable powder needed to mix a spray containing a given percentage of toxicant.

FORMULA:

$$\frac{\text{litres spray needed x \% toxicant required}}{\text{\% toxicant used}}$$

EXAMPLE: - Metric

How many kg of 25% WP methoxychlor are needed to make 450 L of spray containing 0.5% toxicant.

$$\frac{450 \text{ L} \times 0.5}{25} = 9 \text{ kg}$$

EXAMPLE: - Imperial

$$\frac{\text{gal spray needed} \times \text{\% toxicant required} \times 10}{\text{\% toxicant used}}$$

How many lb of 25% wettable powder methoxychlor are needed to make 100 gal of spray containing 0.5% toxicant?

$$\frac{100 \times 0.5 \times 10}{25} = 20 \text{ lb}$$

3. How to figure percent active toxicant in a spray mixture.

FORMULA:

$$\frac{\text{kg used} \times \text{\% active ingredient in insecticide}}{\text{L spray mixture}}$$

EXAMPLE: - Metric

4.5 kg of 50% methoxychlor wettable powder were mixed in 225 L of water. What % active methoxychlor was in spray?

$$\frac{4.5 \text{ kg} \times 50}{225 \text{ L}} = 1\% \text{ active methoxychlor}$$

EXAMPLE: - Imperial

$$\frac{\text{lb of insecticide used} \times \text{\% active ingredient in insecticide}}{\text{gal of spray mixture} \times 10}$$

EXAMPLE: - Imperial

10 pounds of 50% methoxychlor wettable powder were mixed in 50 gal of water. What % active methoxychlor was in the spray?

$$\frac{10 \times 50}{50 \times 10} = 1\% \text{ active methoxychlor}$$

## SPRAYER CALIBRATION

1. Measure off a known distance; the number of metres (feet) of travel to spray one hectare (acre) or a fraction thereof.
2. Fill your supply tank full of water.
3. Spray the measured distance as you would spray the field. Note speed of tractor and pressure of sprayer.
4. Carefully measure the number of litres (gallons) of water required to refill the tank. This is the volume sprayed.
5. Convert the volume sprayed to volume per hectare (acre) delivered by the sprayer at a given speed and pressure.
6. The volume per hectare (acre) delivered divided into the volume of the tank will give the number of hectares (acres) a tankfull of spray will cover. This is the hectare (acre) capacity of the tank at that pressure and speed and for the type of boom used.
7. Add the amount of insecticide recommended per hectare (acre), multiplied by hectare (acre) capacity of the tank, to the empty tank and refill with water.

If the field is sprayed at the same speed and sprayer pressure, the required amount of insecticide per hectare (acre) will be delivered. Changes in the pressure or speed will change the calibration of the sprayer. For more complete information refer to Manitoba Agriculture Bulletin "Field Sprayers" Agdex 744-1, 1982.

## HOW TO CLEAN A CONTAMINATED SPRAYER

Sprayers contaminated with herbicides can be used for insecticides without danger to susceptible crops, provided the following cleaning procedures are carried out:

1. Fill and flush out the sprayer three times using clean water.
2. Fill the tank with a mixture of 1 litre warm water and 20 mL household ammonia (1 cup ammonia to 3 gallons of water). Allow this mixture to stand in the tank for 1 to 2 days and then run it through the machine. More rapid results can be obtained if household ammonia is used with steam.
3. Wash out the sprayer with soapy water and rinse again with clean water.

## SAFETY IN HANDLING AND APPLYING PESTICIDES

### Poisoning

The two types of poisoning are acute and chronic. Acute poisoning occurs from a single dose of pesticide. Chronic poisoning results from several small exposures over a period of time. Chronic poisoning may become acute if exposure is allowed to continue. It is more dangerous as symptoms can be confused with a cold or other common ailment. If symptoms such as headache, nauseau or dizziness occur after exposure to an insecticide, see a doctor immediately, taking a container label with you. Some pesticides normally low in toxicity become much more toxic when used in combination with other pesticides.

### Safety Rules

Insecticides may enter the body through the skin, the mouth and by breathing the vapors. These three pathways are to be considered when handling pesticides. The following precautions should be observed at all times but particular care must be taken when handling the concentrated pesticide during mixing operations.

1. Read the label on the container. This may save your life and prevent accidents. It will name the product and its most effective use. It will also explain how to handle the material and what should be done in the case of an accident.

2. When mixing spray solutions wear PVC hat, gloves and apron as well as chemical goggles, coveralls and NIOSH (National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health) approved dual cartridge agricultural respirator with pesticide cartridge.
3. When mixing seed treatments with seed, always wear goggles, respirator, gloves and arm protection such as a jacket.
4. Never mix spray solutions or treat seed inside a building. Do it outside so that the vapors can blow away.
5. Wear clean clothes each day when using pesticides.
6. Shower each day after using pesticides.
7. If insecticides are spilled on the skin, wash immediately and thoroughly with soap and water.
8. Change contaminated clothing as soon as possible and wash before re-use.
9. While spraying or dusting, prolonged exposure should be avoided, sprays and dusts should not be inhaled, smoking (especially handrolled cigarettes) should be avoided and all exposed parts of the body should be washed immediately after.
10. If you are taking drugs at the same time you are using pesticides, notify your doctor, since exposure to pesticides may alter the effectiveness of a drug.
11. Exercise care and caution when using pesticides, you may save a life or prevent serious illness.
12. If symptoms such as nausea, headache, blurred vision, numbness in fingers occur when using pesticides, see a doctor immediately. Take the pesticide container label with you, it will aid the doctor in his treatment.
13. Take care not to contaminate feed or water for livestock. The rates of application contained on the labels should be followed, and the cautions with regard to the use of treated crops strictly observed.

## CONTAMINATION OF WELLS, DUGOUTS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

Use extreme care to avoid accidental spilling of any pesticide into wells, dugouts or other water sources used for human and livestock consumption. Observe the following precautions:

1. If possible, do not fill sprayers directly from wells, dugouts, etc. The use of portable water storage tanks will allow water to warm to air temperature for better mixing and eliminates the possibility of contamination of water supplies.
2. If a sprayer must be filled directly from a well, dugout or similar source, the sprayer intake hose should be removed from the water source before the sprayer pump is stopped. This will prevent backsiphoning of chemical from the sprayer to the water source.

## RESPIRATORS AND THEIR CARE

Recommended respirators are the dual cartridge agriculture type that have NIOSH approval. The proper cartridge to use will vary depending on the make. When purchasing a respirator ensure that the proper cartridge is obtained by specifying that it is to be used with pesticides.

To be completely reliable, respirators must be properly looked after. The following procedures are recommended:

1. Filters should be changed twice a day or more often if breathing becomes difficult.
2. Cartridges should be changed after eight hours of use or oftener if any pesticide is detected.
3. Filters and cartridges should be removed and the face piece should be washed with soap and water after use. Rinse to remove traces of soap. Face piece should be dried with a clean uncontaminated cloth and then placed in a well ventilated area to dry.
4. When not in use respirators, filters and cartridges should be placed inside an airtight plastic bag and stored in a clean, dry place.

## STORAGE OF INSECTICIDES

Store insecticides in a special area which is not normally used by anyone. It should be a warm location to prevent freezing of the insecticide. Labelling and locking of this area is advisable.

Store pesticides in their original containers with label intact. Avoid causing dents or scratches which will weaken the container possibly causing leaks. Dispose of leaking containers.

## DISPOSAL OF CONTAINERS AND SURPLUS SPRAY

1. **Containers** - paper or cardboard cartons may be burned on a hot fire composed of wood soaked in diesel fuel. The temperature generated by an ordinary fire is not sufficient to ensure decomposition. REMEMBER THAT SMOKE FROM PESTICIDE FIRES MAY BE TOXIC. DO NOT

ALLOW SMOKE TO DRIFT OVER PEOPLE, LIVESTOCK OR BUILDINGS.

- glass or metal containers must be decontaminated by rinsing thoroughly two or three times with a solution of equal parts chlorine bleach (ie. Javex) and water. The containers should then be broken or punctured and taken to the municipal dump for burial.

2. SURPLUS SPRAY MIXTURE - the best known method of disposing of surplus spray mixture is to spray it out in a specific area set aside for this purpose.
3. OLD OR UNWANTED INSECTICIDE - Contact the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Entomology Section at 945-3857 in Winnipeg.

## CLEANING UP SPILLS

Personal Protection and Cleanup Equipment

1. Broom
2. Shovel
3. Coveralls
4. Heavy rubber or P.V.C. gloves and boots
5. Respirators, dual cartridge agricultural type with pesticide cartridge
6. Hydrated lime - 2, 50 lb bags
7. Laundry bleach - 2 gallons of Javex or Chlorox
8. Caustic soda or lye
9. Heavy gauge plastic bags

When cleaning up any insectide, coveralls, rubber gloves and boots should be worn.

When cleaning up moderately to very toxic chemicals, wear a respirator as well. These chemicals include: carbofuran, azinphos-methyl, methomyl, lindane, chlorpyrifos, endosulfan and methamidophos.

If chemical is spilled on clothing, or comes in contact with skin, immediately remove clothing and wash skin with soap and water. The clothing should be washed before being worn again.

**Liquid spills**

1. Spread hydrated lime over spill in sufficient quantity to soak up liquid.
2. Allow it to sit until all liquid is soaked up.
3. Sweep up and place in heavy gauge plastic bag.
4. Soak entire area with laundry bleach (Javex or Chlorox) and spread more lime over the area.
5. Allow one or two hours for decomposition.
6. Sweep up and place in same heavy gauge plastic bags.
7. Remove sweepings to municipal dump for burial.

**Dry powder**

The procedure is the same as for liquid, except that the powder will have to be wetted before embarking on cleanup.

**IN CASE OF PESTICIDE POISONING CONTACT:**

**POISON CONTROL CENTRE**
Winnipeg Health Sciences
Children's Centre
685 Bannatyne Avenue
787-2591

## WASHING CONTAMINATED CLOTHING

Pesticides can present a problem when spilled onto clothing. Residues on clothing can be absorbed through the skin to cause unwanted reactions. Special laundering procedures are required to remove the chemicals from the clothing to prevent skin reactions or contamination of other clothing

Clothes with chemicals on them must be handled with care. Neoprene gloves will prevent absorption as the highly contaminated clothing is handled for laundering. If clothes have been completely saturated with a chemical, discard.

Daily laundering may be necessary during times when chemicals are used on a daily basis.

Before washing, rinse clothing by presoaking in a suitable container, agitating in an automatic washer or spraying the garment outdoors with water. Wash only one or two garments at a time in lots of water. The clothes must be free for movement to work the chemical out of the clothing.

Use hot water (60 degrees C/140 degrees F) with the machine set at full water level and a normal wash cycle (about 12 minutes). Cold water temperatures are relatively ineffective in removing chemicals from clothing. Re-wash the clothes two or three times to be sure that all the chemicals are removed.

All laundry detergents are effective in removing chemicals from fabric, but heavy-duty liquid detergents are more effective in removing oil-based chemicals. Laundry additives such as bleach or ammonia will contribute to the removal of chemical

residues, however, use only one at a time. Never mix bleach and ammonia.

Rinse the washing machine thoroughly after laundering contaminated clothing. Use hot water and the same detergent, machine settings and cycles used for laundering the contaminated clothing.

Line dry clothing to avoid contamination of the dryer. Sunshine will break down many chemicals.

Special attention to laundering chemical contaminated clothing will prevent unwanted skin irritations and contamination of other clothes.

## CHOLINESTERASE TESTS

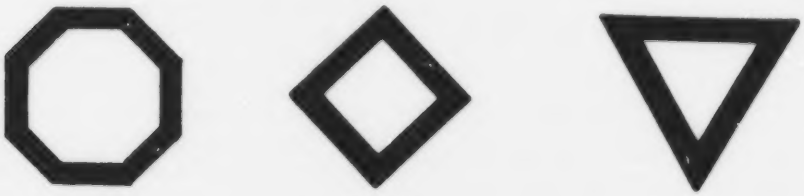
Organophosphate insecticides are cholinesterase inhibitors which, if inhaled or absorbed through the skin, can cause poisoning. A reduction in the amount of cholinesterase in the blood may indicate poisoning.

To guard against organophosphate poisoning, blood tests are taken to measure cholinesterase levels. Tests should be taken at the beginning and periodically throughout the spray season. Your physician will record your blood cholinesterase level and contact you if a change occurs. If a decrease in your level occurs, it indicates insecticide is entering your bloodstream. Remedial action to prevent further exposure must be taken immediately. For further information on arranging cholinesterase tests contact Entomology Section, Manitoba Agriculture, phone, 945-3860.

## CLASSIFICATION OF PESTICIDES

Pesticides are classified according to the use hazard and risk involved. The categories of hazard: toxicity, flammability, explosive potential and corrosivity and the degree of risk is represented by symbols taken from common traffic sign shapes represented by the stop, caution and yield signs. The signal word for each of the signs is danger, warning and caution. Where the risk is minimal no designation is required. The label on Control Products will carry these signs for the protection of the user. When a product is registered, its properties will be checked and it will be classified and categorized according to these properties. The symbols are listed below:

**Degree of Risk Symbols**



*Danger* *Warning* *Caution*

**Category of Hazard Symbols**

*Poison* *Corrosive* *Flammable* *Explosive*

## COMMON AND TRADE NAMES OF INSECTICIDES

(Trade Names Capitalized)

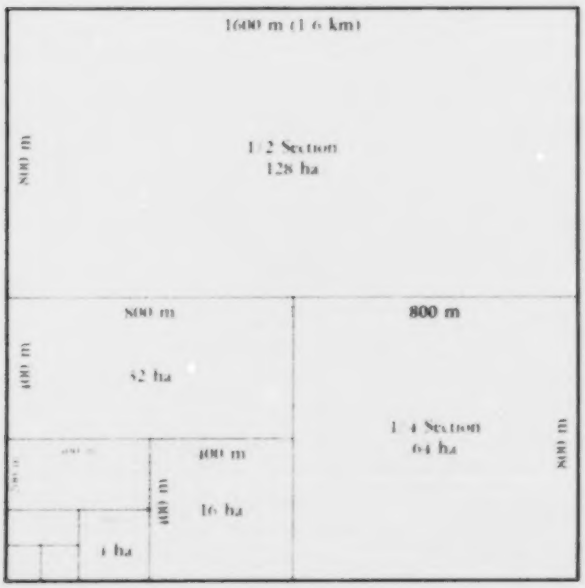
aldicarb - Temik
aluminium phosphide - Phostoxin
Ambush - permethrin
Atroban-permethrin
azinphos-methyl - Guthion
Bacillus thuringiensis - Dipel
- Thuricide
Baygon - propoxur
Baytex - fenthion
Belmark - fenvalerate
bendiocarb - Ficam
borax
Birlane - chlorfenvinphos
carbaryl - Sevin
carbofuran - Furadan
chlordecone
chlorfenvinphos - Birlane
chlorpyrifos - Dursban
- Lorsban
Ciodrin - crotoxyphos
Ciovap - crotoxyphos-dichlorvos
Co-Ral - coumaphos
coumaphos - Co-Ral
Counter - terbufos
crotoxyphos - Ciodrin
crotoxyphos-dichlorvos - Ciovap
Cygon - dimethoate
cypermethrin - Ripcord
Cythion - malathion
Dasanit - fensulfothion
DDVP - dichlorvos
Debantic-tetrachlorvinphos
Decis - deltamethrin
deltamethrin - Decis
diazinon
Dibrom - naled
dichlorvos - Vapona
dicofol - Kelthane
dienochlor - Pentac
dimethoate - Cygon, System
Dipel — Bacillus thuringiensis
disulfoton - Di-Syston
Di-Syston - disulfoton
Dursban - chlorpyrifos
Dyfonate - fonofos
Dylox - trichlorfon
Ectiban - permethrin
endosulfan - Thiodan
ethylene dibromide
ethylene dichloride
fenbutatin-oxide - Vendex
fensulfothion - Dasanit
fenthion - Baytex
- Spotton
- Tiguvon
- Lysoff
fenvalerate - Belmark
Ficam - bendiocarb
fonofos - Dyfonate
Furadan - carbofuran
Guthion - azinphos-methyl
Imidan - phosmet
Kelthane - dicofol
Lannate - methomyl
lindane
Lorsban - chlorpyrifos
Lysoff - fenthion
malathion - Cythion
Mesurol - methiocarb
metaldehyde
methamidophos - Monitor
methidathion - Supracide
methomyl - Lannate
methoxychlor
mevinphos - Phosdrin
Monitor - methamidophos
naled - Dibrom
napthalene
Neguvon - trichlorfon
parathion
Pentac - dienochlor
permethrin - Ambush
- Ectiban
- Pounce
- Sanbar
- Sentinel
- Talcord
- Atroban
phorate - Thimet
Phosdrin - mevinphos
phosmet - Prolate
- Imidan
Phostoxin - aluminum phosphide
piperonyl butoxide
pirimicarb - Pirimor
Pirimor - pirimicarb
Prolate - phosmet
propoxur - Baygon
pyrethrum
resmethrin
rotenone
Ripcord - cypermethrin
Sanbar - permethrin
Sentinel - permethrin
Sevin - carbaryl
Spotton - fenthion
Supracide- methidathion
Tedion - tetradifon
Temik - aldicarb
terbufos - Counter
tetrachlorvinphos-Debantic
tetradifon - Tedion
Thimet - phorate
Thiodan - endosulfan
Thuricide - Bacillus thuringiensis
Tiguvon - fenthion
trichlorfon - Dylox
- Neguvon
Vapona - dichlorvos
Vendex - fenbutatin-oxide

## ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L | - liquid | S | sprayable powder |
| PO | - pour on | SP | - soluble powder |
| PCO | - pest control operator | EC | - emulsifiable concentrate |
| ULV | - ultra low volume | D | - dust |
| WP | - wettable powder | G | - granular |
| SC | - spray concentrate | LS | - liquid solution |
| E | - emulsifiable | C | - concentrate |

## ACRES TO HECTARES

Acres can be converted to hectares by dividing acres by 2.5.



## METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS

### Symbols

**Length**
mm - millimetre
cm - centimetre
m - metre
km - kilometre

**Area**
$m^2$ - square metre
ha - hectare

**Weight**
mg - milligram
g - gram
kg - kilogram
t - tonne

**Volume**
mL - millilitre
L - litre
$m^3$ - cubic litre

**Pressure**
kPa - kilopascal

**Temperature**
°C - degree Celsius

### Relationships

**Length**
10 mm = 1 cm
100 cm = 1 m
1000 m = 1 km

**Area**
10 000 $m^2$ = 1 ha

**Weight**
1000 mg = 1 g
1000 g = 1 kg
1000 kg = 1 t

**Volume**
1000 mL = 1 L
1000 L = 1 $m^3$

**Length**
1 in = 2.54 cm
1 ft = 0.3048 m
1 yd = 0.914 m
1 mile = 1.609 km
1 m = 1.09 yd
1 m = 3.28 ft

**Area**
1 sq in = 6.452 $cm^2$
1 sq ft = 0.093 $m^2$
1 sq yd = 0.836 $m^2$
1 acre = 0.4047 ha
1 sq mile = 256 ha
1 ha = 2.47A (round to 2.5 in most cases)
1 $m^2$ = 10.8 $ft^2$
1 $m^2$ = 1.2 $yd^2$

**Weight**
1 oz = 28.35 g
1 lb = 0.4536 kg
1 ton = 0.907 t
1 kg = 2.20 lbs

**Volume**
1 fl oz = 28.41 mL
1 fl oz (US) = 29.57 mL
1 pint = 0.568 L
1 quart = 1.137 L
1 gal = 4.546 L
1 US gal = 3.785 L
1 cu in = 16.387 $cm^3$
1 cu ft = 0.028 $m^3$
1 cu yd = 0.765 $m^3$
1 L = 0.88 qt
1 L = 0.22 gal
1 $m^3$ = 35.71 $ft^3$
1 $m^3$ = 1.31 $yd^3$

**Proportion**
1 fl oz/acre = 70.21 mL/ha
1 oz/acre = 70.07 g/ha
1 lb per acre = 1.121 kg/ha
1 lb/$in^2$ (psi) = 6.895 kPa
1 pint/acre = 1.40 L/ha
1 qt/acre = 2.81 L/ha
1 gal/acre = 11.23 L/ha
1 kg/ha = 0.89 lb/A
1 L/ha = .089 gal/acre

**Temperature**
°C = 5/9 (°F - 32)
°F = 9/5°C + 32

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Freshening | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DAIRY CATTLE** | | | | | |
| Horn fly (apply insecticides when populations exceed 20 per animal) | carbaryl | Mix 1.2 L XLR in 100 L water or 1 kg 50% WP/100 L water & apply over entire body. | Mix 1 qt XLR in 21 gal water or 1 lb 50% WP/10 gal water & apply over entire body. | 7 | |
| | coumaphos | Apply up to 60 g/animal of 1% dust into the hair on head, neck, shoulders and back. | Apply up to 2 oz/animal of 1% dust into the hair on head, neck, shoulders and back. | 0 | Do not repeat application within 10 days. Treat lactating dairy cows only after milking. |
| | crotoxyphos-dichlorvos | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to dampen the hair on flanks, legs, brisket, head and neck. | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to dampen the hair on flanks, legs, brisket, head and neck. | 0 | |
| | fenvalerate (ear tag) | Apply 1 Bovaid ear tag on flat surface of ear per animal. For maximum benefit apply early each spring before fly activity begins. Treat entire herd. | Apply 1 Bovaid ear tag on flat surface of ear per animal. For maximum benefit apply early each spring before fly activity begins. Treat entire herd. | 0 | Remove tags before slaughter. |
| | permethrin | Mix 1 L of 5% EC or 200 mL 25% EC/100 L water & apply 1 - 2 L/animal over entire body. | Mix 1 qt of 5% EC or 8 fl oz 25% EC/25 gal water & apply 1 - 2 qt/animal over entire body. | 30 | For non-lactating dairy animals only. |
| | permethrin (ear tag) | Apply 1 Atroban ear tag on flat surface of ear per animal | Apply 1 Atroban ear tag on flat surface of ear per animal | 0 | Remove tags before slaughter. Do not treat calves under 6 months. |
| | pyrethrin | Apply ready-to-use sprays daily to sides, back and underline. | Apply ready-to-use sprays daily to sides, back and underline. | 0 | Wash udder before milking. |
| | tetrachlorvinphos (ear tag) | For best results apply 2 Debantic ear tags per animal | For best results apply 2 Debantic ear tags per animal | 0 | Remove tags before slaughter. Do not treat calves under 6 months. |
| Face fly | crotoxyphos-dichlorvos | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to animal's face once or twice/day. | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to animal's face once or twice/day. | 0 | |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Freshening | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Face fly cont. | fenvalerate (ear tag) | Apply 1 Bovaid ear tag on flat surface of each ear (two tags per animal). For maximum benefit apply early each spring before fly activity begins. Treat entire herd. | Apply 1 Bovaid ear tag on flat surface of each ear (two tags per animal). For maximum benefit apply early each spring before fly activity begins. Treat entire herd. | 0 | Remove tags before slaughter. |
| | permethrin | Mix 1 L of 5% EC or 200 mL 25% EC/100 L water & apply 1 - 2 L/animal over entire body. | Mix 1 qt of 5% EC or 8 fl oz of 25% EC/25 gal water & apply 1 - 2 qt/animal over entire body. | 30 | For non-lactating dairy animals only. |
| | tetrachlorvinphos (ear tag) | For best results apply 2 Debantic ear tags per animal | For best results apply 2 Debantic ear tags per animal | 0 | Remove tags before slaughter. Do not treat calves under 6 months. |
| Mosquitoes | dichlorvos | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to dampen hair. | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to dampen hair. | 0 | |
| | pyrethrin | Apply ready-to-use e-sprays daily to sides, back & underline. | Apply ready-to-use sprays daily to sides, back & underline. | 0 | Wash udder before milking. |
| Black flies | permethrin | Mix 1 L of 5% EC or 200 mL 25% EC/100 L water & apply 1 - 2 L/animal over entire body. | Mix 1 qt of 5% EC or 8 fl oz 25% EC/ 25 gal water & apply 1 - 2 qt/animal over entire body. | 30 | For non-lactating dairy animals only. |
| Lice | carbaryl | Mix 1.2 L XLR in 100 L water or 1 kg 50% WP in 100 L water and apply as a spray over entire animal. | Mix 1 qt XLR in 21 gal water or 1 lb 50% WP in 10 gal water & apply as a spray over entire animal. | 7 | |
| | coumaphos | Dust with 1% ready-to-use dust to all infested parts of body | Dust with 1% ready-to-use dust to all infested parts of body | 0 | |
| | crotoxyphos | Apply 15 - 30 g of 3% dust/head for small and 30 - 60 g/head for large animals. Repeat in 2 - 3 weeks if required. | Apply 1-2 oz of 3% dust/head for small and 2-4 oz/head for large animals. Repeat in 2-3 weeks if required. | 0 | |
| | Ivermectin | FOR VETERINARY USE ON NON-LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS ONLY. | | | |
| | rotenone | Apply 1% dust to point of visible cover. | Apply 1% dust to point of visible cover. | 0 | Rotenone is highly toxic to hogs. Hogs should not be in area of treatment. |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Freshening | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle grub (non-lactating dairy cattle) | coumaphos | Apply as a high pressure spray at a rate of 2 kg 25% WP in 100 L of water and 4.5 L mixture/animal. | Apply as a high pressure spray at a rate of 2 lb 25% WP in 10 gal water and 1 gal mixture/animal | 14 | If freshening should occur within 14 days after treatment, do not use the milk for human consumption for the balance of the 14 day interval. Do not apply more than once/season; to sick animals, or animals less than 3 months of age. Avoid application during Dec., Jan. or Feb. |
| Cattle grub (non-lactating dairy cattle) cont. | fenthion | Apply Spotton with special applicator at 4 mL/136 kg body weight. Apply on one spot on the backline of the animal. | Apply Spotton with special applicator at 4 mL/300 lb body weight. Apply on one spot on the backline of the animal. | 10 | If freshening occurs within 10 days after treatment, do not use milk for human consumption for balance of the 10 day period. Do not apply during Dec., Jan. or Feb. Do not apply to sick animals, or animals under 3 months of age. |
| | Ivermectin | FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY. | | | |
| | trichlorfon | Pour-on at the rate of 15 mL 8% Pour-on/45 kg body weight. | Pour-on at the rate of ½ oz 8% Pour-on/100 lb body weight. | 7 | If freshening occurs within 7 days, do not use milk for human consumption for 7 days after treatment. Do not treat sick animals, or calves under 3 months of age. Avoid application in Dec., Jan. or Feb. |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Freshening | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle Grub (lactating dairy cattle) | rotenone | Apply ready-to-use dust at intervals of 2 - 4 weeks. Rub insecticide in the warble holes with a stiff brush before larvae drop. | Apply ready-to-use at intervals 2 - 4 weeks. Rub insecticide in the warble holes with a stiff brush before larvae drop. | 0 | |
| Stable fly (apply insecticides when populations exceed 25 per animal) | crotoxyphos-dichlorvos | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to dampen hair on flank, brisket, legs, head and neck. | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to dampen hair on flank, brisket, legs, head and neck. | 0 | |
| **BEEF CATTLE** | | | | | |
| Horn fly (apply insecticides when populations exceed 40 per animal) | carbaryl | Mix 1.2 L XLR in 100 L water or 1 kg 50% WP/100 L water & apply as a spray over entire body. | Mix 1 qt XLR in 21 gal water or 1 lb 50% WP in 10 gal water & apply as a spray over entire body. | - | |
| | coumaphos | Apply up to 60 g of 1% dust/animal into the hair on head, neck, shoulders and back. | Apply up to 2 oz of 1% dust/animal into the hair on head, neck, shoulders and back. | 0 | Application should not be repeated within 10 days. Do not inhale dust or get it in eyes or skin. |
| | crotoxyphos-dichlorvos | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray. Spray should dampen the hair on flanks, legs, brisket, head and neck.<br>OR<br>Use in backrubber device at the rate of 4.5 L ready-to-use mixture for each 6 m of cable. Backrubber should be kept full at all times. | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray. Spray should dampen the hair on flanks, legs, brisket, head and neck.<br>OR<br>Use in backrubber device at the rate of 1 gallon ready-to-use mixture for each 20 ft of cable. Backrubber should be kept full at all times. | | |
| | fenvalerate (ear tag) | Apply 1 Bovaid ear tag on flat surface of ear. For maximum benefit apply early each spring before fly activity begins. Treat entire herd. | Apply 1 Bovaid ear tag on flat surface of ear. For maximum benefit apply early each spring before activity begins. Treat entire herd. | 0 | Remove tags before slaughter. |
| | methoxy-chlor | Apply as a high pressure spray at the rate of 0.5 kg 50%WP in 45 L water and 2.2 L mixture per animal. | Apply as a high pressure spray at a rate of 1 lb 50% WP in 10 gal water and 2 qt of mixture/animal. | 7 | Do not treat sick animals or animals under 1 month of age. |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT | | Minimum Days Application to Slaughter | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Metric | Imperial | | |
| Horn fly cont. | permethrin | Mix 1 L of 5% EC or 200 mL of 25% EC/ 400 L water & spray entire animal. | Mix 1 qt of 5% EC or 8 fl oz 25% EC/ 100 gal water & spray entire animal. | - | |
| | permethrin (ear tag) | Apply 1 Atroban ear tag on flat surface of ear/ animal | Apply 1 Atroban ear tag on flat surface of ear/ animal | 0 | Remove tags before slaughter. Do not treat calves under 6 months. |
| | tetrachlorvinphos (ear tag) | For best results apply 2 Debantic ear tags per animal | For best results apply 2 Debantic ear tags per animal | 0 | Remove tags before slaughter. Do not treat calves under 6 months. |
| Stable fly (apply insecticides when populations exceed 50/ animal) | crotoxyphos-dichlorvos | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to dampen hair on flank, brisket, legs, head and neck.<br>OR<br>Apply in a backrubber device. | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to dampen hair on flank, brisket, legs, head and neck.<br>OR<br>Apply in a backrubber device. | 0<br><br>0 | |
| Face fly | crotoxyphos-dichlorvos | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to dampen hair on head, neck, brisket, legs and flank. | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray to dampen hair on head, neck, brisket, legs and flank. | 0 | |
| | fenvalerate (ear tag) | Apply 1 Bovaid ear tag on flat surface of each ear. (two tags/ animal). For maximum benefit apply early each spring before fly activity begins. Treat entire herd. | Apply 1 Bovaid ear tag on flat surface of each ear. (two tags/ animal). For maximum benefit apply early each spring before fly activity begins. Treat entire herd. | 0 | Remove tags before slaughter. |
| | permethrin | Mix 1 L of 5% EC or 200 mL of 25% EC/ 400 L water & spray face and shoulders. | Mix 1 qt of 5% EC or 8 fl oz 25% EC/ 100 gal water and spray face & shoulders. | 7 | |
| | tetrachlorvinphos (ear tag) | For best results apply 2 Debantic ear tags per animal | For best results apply 2 Debantic ear tags per animal | 0 | Remove tags before slaughter. Do not treat calves under 6 months. |
| Mosquitoes | dichlorvos | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray. Spray should dampen the hair on flanks, legs, brisket, head and neck. | Apply as a coarse ready-to-use spray. Spray should dampen the hair on flanks, legs, brisket, head and neck. | 0 | |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Slaughter | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black flies | permethrin | Mix 1 L of 5% EC or 200 mL of 25% EC/ 400 L water & spray face and shoulders. | Mix 1 qt of 5% EC or 8 fl oz 25% EC/ 100 gal water and spray face & shoulders. | 7 | |
| Horse flies | NO SATISFACTORY CONTROL METHOD AVAILABLE. DARKENED SHELTERS MAY BE PROVIDED FOR ANIMALS TO ESCAPE FLY PRESSURE. | | | | |
| Cattle grub | coumaphos | Apply as a high pressure spray at a rate of 2 kg 25%WP in 100 L of water and 4.5 L of mixture per animal | Apply as a high pressure spray at a rate of 2 lb 25%WP in 10 gal of water and 1 gal of mixture per animal. | 7 | Do not apply to lactating animals or more than once/season, sick animals, or animals less than 3 months of age. Avoid application during Dec., Jan. or Feb. |
| | Ivermectin | FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY. | | | |
| | trichlorfon | Pour-on at the rate of 15 mL 8% Pour-on per 45 kg body weight. | Pour on at the rate of ½ oz 8% Pour-on per 100 lb body weight. | 21 | Do not treat sick animals or calves under 3 months of age. Should not be used in conjunction with other organic phosphates. Avoid application in Dec., Jan. or Feb. |
| | fenthion | Apply Spotton with special applicator at 4 mL per 136 kg body weight. IMPORTANT: Apply on one spot on the backline of the animal. | Apply Spotton with special applicator at 4 mL per 300 lb body weight. IMPORTANT: Apply on one spot on the backline of the animal. | 45 | Do not apply during Dec., Jan. or Feb. Sick animals, animals under 3 months of age, or stressed animals should not be treated. Do not apply in conjunction with other organic phosphates. Avoid treatment within 10 days of shipping, weaning and dehorning. |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Slaughter | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle grub cont. | phosmet | Dilute 1 part phosmet in 2 parts of water. Add the water to phosmet while stirring. Apply 28 mL of fresh mixture per 45 kg body weight. Pour the mixture along the spine of the animal. | Dilute 1 part phosmet in 2 parts of water. Add the water to phosmet while stirring. Apply 1 oz of fresh mixture per 100 lb body weight. Pour the mixture along the spine of the animal. | 28 | Do not use more than 225 mL (8 oz) of mixture on any animal. Calves under 3 months of age, or sick or stressed animals should not be treated. |
| Cattle lice | carbaryl | Mix 1.2 L XLR in 100 L water or 1 kg 50% WP in 100 L water & spray entire animal, or use up to 0.5 kg 5% dust per animal. | Mix 1 qt XLR in 21 gal water or 1 lb 50% WP in 10 gal water & spray entire animal or use up to 1 lb of 5% dust per animal. | 7 | |
| | crotoxyphos | Apply 15 - 30 g of 3% dust per animal for small animals and 30 - 60 g per animal for large animals. Apply dust thoroughly to all parts of the animal. | Apply 1-2 oz of 3% dust per animal for small animals and 2-4 oz per animal for large animals. Apply dust thoroughly to all parts of the animal. | 0 | Do not treat calves under 3 months of age. |
| | fenthion | Mix 1 part 7.6% EC in 8 parts water & apply 62.5 mL/100 kg body weight along backline. | Mix 1 part 7.6% EC to 8 parts water & apply 1 fl oz/100 lb body weight along backline. | 35 | |
| | Ivermectin | FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY. | | | |
| | rotenone | Apply 1% dust thoroughly to all parts of animal. | Apply 1% dust thoroughly to all parts of animal. | 0 | Rotenone is highly toxic to hogs if swallowed. Keep hogs away from area when dusting cattle. |
| | malathion | Apply as a high pressure spray at the rate of 1 L 50% malathion in 100 L water. Use 4.5 L of mixture per animal. Best time to treat is Oct. or Nov.<br>OR<br>Use in a backrubber device as a 2% ready-to-use solution. | Apply as a high pressure spray at the rate of 16 fl oz 50% malathion in 10 gal water. Use 1 gal of mixture per animal. Best time to treat is Oct. or Nov.<br>OR<br>Use in a backrubber device as a 2% ready-to-use solution. | 7<br><br>7 | Do not treat animals under 1 month of age or those nursing young. Avoid application to eyes, ears or nose of any animal.<br>Do not treat animals under 1 month of age or those nursing young. |
| | permethrin | Mix 1 L of 5% EC or 200 mL of 25% EC/400 L water & spray entire animal. | Mix 1 qt of 5% EC or 8 fl oz 25% EC/100 gal water & spray entire animal. | 7 | |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Slaughter | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle lice cont. | trichlorfon | Apply 15 mL of Pour-on per 45 kg body weight during the winter. | Apply 0.5 fl oz Pour-on per 100 lb body weight during the winter. | 21 | Apply only to animals treated the previous fall with a systemic for cattle grub control. |
| | coumaphos | Apply up to 60 g of 1% dust from a shaker can per animal. | Apply up to 2 oz of 1% dust from a shaker can per animal. | 0 | Do not repeat within 10 days. |
| American dog tick | lindane | Mix 400 g 25%WP, 500 mL 20%EC or 1 L 11%EC in 100 L water and apply up to 4.5 L of mixture/animal according to size. | Mix 6.5 oz 25%WP, 8 fl oz 20%EC or 16 fl oz 11%EC in 10 gal water and apply up to 1 gal of mixture per animal according to size. | 30 | One application usually sufficient for the tick season. Do not use on sick animals or animals under 3 months of age. |
| HOGS | | | | | |
| Mange mite | lindane | Mix 200 g 25%WP, 250 mL 20%EC or 450 mL 11%EC in 100 L water. Apply 1.1-2.2 L per animal to point of wetting the skin. Repeat in 14 days if necessary. | Mix 3.2 oz 25%WP 4 fl oz 20%EC or 7.2 fl oz 11%EC in 10 gal water. Apply 1-2 qt per animal to point of wetting the skin. Repeat in 14 days if necessary. | 30 | For Veterinary use only. |
| | malathion | Mix 2 L 50%EC in 100 L water and apply 2.2 L per animal. Repeat in 12 days if necessary. | Mix 32 fl oz 50%EC in 10 gal water and apply 2 qt per animal. Repeat in 12 days if necessary. | 0 | Remove manure before spraying. Do not apply to young animals under 1 month of age or adult animals nursing young. |
| | coumaphos | Mix 1 kg 25%WP in 100 L water and apply as a spray. Repeat in 10 days if necessary. | Mix 1 lb 25%WP in 10 gal water and apply as a spray. Repeat in 10 days if necessary. | 7 | Do not apply to animals for 10 days before or after shipping, weaning vaccination or other stress. Young animals under 3 months of age or sick animals should not receive treatment. |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Slaughter | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lice | malathion | Mix 1 L 50%EC in 100 L water and apply 2.2 L of mixture per animal as a high pressure spray. Repeat in 14 - 18 days if necessary. | Mix 16 fl oz 50%EC in 10 gal water and apply 2 qt of mixture/animal as a high pressure spray. Repeat in 14 - 18 days if necessary. | 0 | Remove manure before spraying. Treat sows before farrowing. Do not treat young animals under 1 month of age or adult animals nursing young. |
| | coumaphos | Mix 1 kg 25%WP in 100 L water and apply 2.2 L per animal as a high pressure spray.<br>OR<br>Apply up to 30 g of 1% dust per animal to shoulders and back; 2 treatments 10 days apart in one season. | Mix 1 lb 25%WP in 10 gal water and apply 2 qt per animal as a high pressure spray.<br>OR<br>Apply up to 1 oz of 1% dust per animal to shoulders and back; 2 treatments 10 days apart in one season. | 7<br><br>0 | Do not apply to sick or young animals under 3 months of age or on adult animals nursing young. Avoid treatment to animals for 10 days before or after shipping, weaning, vaccination or other stress. |
| | fenthion | Use a 3% ready-to-use pour-on & pour 30 mL/100 kg body weight along backline of each animal. | Use a 3% ready-to-use pour-on & pour 1/2 fl oz/100 lb body weight along backline of each animal. | 14 | Do not treat sick animals or unweaned piglets of less than 30 days of age. |
| | lindane | Mix 25 mL 20% EC or 45 mL 11% EC/10 L water & apply 1 - 2 L/animal. | Mix 4 fl oz 20% EC or 8 fl oz 11% EC/10 gal water & apply 1 - 2 qt/animal. | 30 | |
| HORSES<br>Face fly | dichlorvos | Mix 5 mL of 20%EC and 85 mL of corn syrup in 85 mL water. Place 5 mL of mixture with a brush or spray to forehead of each animal. Apply while animals are in the barn during peak fly season. | Mix 1 tsp of 20%EC and 3 oz of corn syrup in 3 oz of water. Place 1/5 oz of mixture with a brush or spray to forehead of each animal. Apply while animals are in the barn during peak fly season. | n/a | |
| Horn fly | dichlorvos | Apply 28-56 mL ready-to-use per animal as a light spray once or twice daily during periods of high fly activity. | Apply 1-2 oz ready-to-use per animal as a light spray once or twice daily during periods of high fly activity. | n/a | |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Slaughter | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stable fly | dichlorvos | Apply 28-56 mL ready-to-use per animal as a light spray once or twice daily during periods of high fly activity. | Apply 1-2 oz ready-to-use per animal as a light spray once or twice daily during periods of high fly activity. | n/a | |
| Lice | carbaryl | Apply ready-to-use 5% dust at 0.5 kg/animal. | Apply ready-to-use 5% dust at 1 lb/animal. | n/a | |
| | lindane | Mix 125 g 25%WP, 150 mL 20%EC or 275 mL 11%EC in 100 L water and apply 4.5 L of mixture per animal as a high pressure spray. Repeat after 14-18 days if necessary. Spray entire animal. | Mix 2 oz 25%WP, 2.5 fl oz 20%EC or 4.4 fl oz 11%EC in in 10 gal water and apply 1 gal of mixture/animal as a high pressure spray. Repeat after 14-18 days if necessary. Spray entire animal. | n/a | Do not apply to sick or young animals under 3 months of age. |
| | rotenone | Apply ready-to-use dust to infested areas. | Apply ready-to-use dust to infested areas. | n/a | |
| Ticks | lindane | Same as for lice with exception of 1 application only. | Same as for lice with exception of 1 application only. | n/a | |
| SHEEP AND GOATS | | | | | |
| | coumaphos | Apply ready-to-use 1% dust to all infested parts of the body. | Apply ready-to-use 1% dust to all infested parts of the body. | 0 | Do not repeat treatments within 10 days. |
| Ked | lindane | Mix 1.25 kg 25%WP, 1.5 L 20%EC, or 2.75 L 11%EC/1000 L water and apply 1.1-2.2 L/animal once as a high pressure spray. | Mix 1¼ lb 25%WP, 25 fl oz 20%EC or 44 fl oz 11%EC/100 gal water and apply 1-2 qt/animal once as a high pressure spray. | 30 | Do not use on milk goats or sick animals. Do not use on animals under 3 months of age. |
| | rotenone | Apply 1% dust as required for control at sheering time. | Apply 1% dust as required for control at sheering time. | n/a | |
| Lice | lindane | Same as for ked. | Same as for ked. | | |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Slaughter | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lice cont. | coumaphos | Mix 1 kg 25%WP in 100 L water. Apply once as a high pressure spray. | Mix 1 lb 25%WP in 10 gal water. Apply once as a high pressure spray. | 7 | Do not apply to animals for 10 days before shipping, weaning, vaccination or other stress. Sick animals or those under 3 months of age should not receive treatment. |
| | rotenone | Apply 1%dust to point of visible cover twice, two weeks apart. | Apply 1% dust to point of visible cover twice, two weeks apart. | | |
| Ticks | lindane | Same as for ked. | Same as for ked. | | |
| POULTRY | | | | | |
| Lice | carbaryl | Apply 450 g of 5% dust per 100 birds with a hand, rotary or puff duster. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary. Use 1.1 kg of 5% dust per box for 50 birds in dust bath boxes. OR Mix 1.1 kg 50% WP in 113 L water or 1.2 L XLR/100 L water and apply 4.5 L mixture per 100 birds as a low pressure spray. Repeat in 4-8 weeks as necessary. | Apply 1 lb of 5% dust per 100 birds with a hand, rotary or puff duster. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary. Use 2.5 lb of 5% dust per box for 50 birds in dust bath boxes. OR Mix 2.2 lb 50% WP in 25 gal water or 1 qt XLR/21 gal water and apply 1 gal mixture per 100 birds as a low pressure spray. Repeat in 4-8 weeks as necessary. | 7 | Do not contaminate nests, eggs or feed and water troughs. |
| | coumaphos | Mix 142 g 25%WP in 31.8 L water and apply 14 mL of spray per bird as a low pressure spray. Repeat as necessary but not more than once a week. | Mix 5 oz 25%WP in 7 gal water and apply ½ fl oz of spray per bird as a low pressure spray. Repeat as necessary but not more than once a week. | 1 | |
| | | on litter, mix 284 g 25%WP in 31.8 L water. Apply 5 L mixture per 100 $m^2$ as a high pressure spray to litter walls, ceilings, floors, roosts, nests and adjacent areas. | On litter, mix 10 oz 25%WP in 7 gal water. Apply 1 gal mixture per 1000 sq ft as a high pressure spray to litter walls, ceilings, floors, roosts, nests and adjacent areas. | n/a | Remove birds while spraying. |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial | Minimum Days Application to Slaughter | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lice cont. | malathion | Mix 1 L 50%EC in 100 L water and apply 4.5 L mixture per 100-150 birds as a low pressure spray. | Mix 8 fl oz 50%EC in 5 gal water and apply 1 gal mixture per 100-150 birds as a low pressure spray. | 7 | |
| | permethrin | Mix 1 L of 5% EC or 200 mL of 25% EC/ 100 L water & apply 4L/100 birds. | Mix 1 qt of 5% EC or 8 fl oz 25% EC/ 25 gal water & apply 4 qt/100 birds. | 7 | |
| Mites | carbaryl | Same as for lice. | Same as for lice. | 7 | |
| | coumaphos | Same as for lice. | Same as for lice. | 1 | |
| | malathion | Same as for lice. | Same as for lice. | 7 | |
| Lesser meal worm | carbaryl | Mix 1.25 kg 50%WP in 100 L water. Apply as a spray to floor area in broiler houses after each batch of birds. | Mix 2½ lb 50%WP in 20 gal water. Apply as a spray to floor area in broiler houses after each batch of birds | n/a | Do not contaminate feed or water troughs. |
| PETS | | | | | |
| Cat flea<br>Dog flea | pyrethrin<br>rotenone | Dust animals with pyrethrin or rotenone ready-to-use dusts thoroughly at weekly intervals or as necessary. Dust bedding and other infested areas. | Dust animals with pyrethrin or rotenone ready-to-use dusts thoroughly at weekly intervals or as necessary. Dust bedding and other infested areas. | n/a | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Amount of Product Per hectare | Imperial Measure | Where and When to Apply | Minimum Days to Harvest, Feeding | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CEREAL CROPS** | | | | | | |
| WHEAT, BARLEY OATS AND RYE | | | | | | |
| Aphids | dimethoate 480 | 425 mL | 6 fl oz/ ac. | Barley prior to heading when aphid populations exceed 50/plant. All cereals after heading when populations exceed 50/head. | 21 | |
| | malathion 50EC | 1.4 L | 20 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| Armyworms | carbaryl 80S | 2.25 kg | 32 oz/ac. | Spray when larval populations exceed 10/$m^2$ ($yd^2$). | 14 | |
| | malathion 50% EC | 2.8 L | 40 fl oz/ac. | | 5 | |
| | methomyl L | 1.25 L | 17 fl oz/ac. | | 21 | Do not use methomyl or trichlorfon on rye. |
| | trichlorfon 420 Liquid | 1.4 L | 20 fl oz/ac. | | 21 | |
| Cutworms | chlorpyrifos 4E | 875 mL - 1.2 L | 12-17 fl oz/ ac. | When cutworms exceed 3-4/$m^2$ ($yd^2$). | 60 | Apply in 80-200 L water/ha (10-20 gal/ ac) by ground equipment or 10-20 L/ha (2-4 gal/ac) by air. |
| | deltamethrin 5.0 EC | 200 mL | 2.8 fl oz/ac | | 50 | Apply in 100 L water. Ground application only. |
| | permethrin (Ambush 500 EC) | 140-300 mL | 2-4 fl oz/ac. | | 1 | Ground application only. For dry soil conditions use higher rate. |
| Grasshoppers | carbofuran 480 F | 280 mL | 4 fl oz/ac. | Spray when hopper populations exceed 7-12/$m^2$ ($yd^2$). | 21 | |
| | carbaryl XLR | 1.2-3.5 L | 18-35 fl oz/ ac. | | 14 | Use higher rate for adult hoppers. |
| | deltamethrin 5.0 EC | 100-150 mL | 1.5-2 fl oz/ ac. | | 50 | Ground application only. Apply in 100-150 L water/ha. Do not apply at temperatures above 25°C. |
| Wireworms | Use dual purpose seed treatment containing lindane | As directed on container label | | Apply to seed | n/a | Use only where known wireworm problems occur. Do not feed treated seed to livestock. |
| **CORN** | | | | | | |
| Armyworm | methomyl L | 1.25 L | 17 fl oz/ac. | When armyworm populations exceed 10/m ($yd^2$). | 3 | Apply as soon as larvae appear. Repeat as necessary at 3-5 day intervals. |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Amount of Product Per hectare | Imperial Measure | Where and When to Apply | Minimum Days to Harvest, Feeding | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cutworms | chlorpyrifos 4E | 875 mL - 1.2 L | 12-17 fl oz/ ac. | Apply as soon as damage is noticed. | 60 | Apply in 80-200 L water/ha (10-20 gal/ac) by ground equipment or 10-20 L/ha (2-4 gal) by air. |
| | permethrin (Ambush 500 EC) | 140-300 mL | 2-4 fl oz/ ac. | | | Ground application only. For dry soil conditions use higher rate. |
| European Corn Borer | carbaryl XLR | 2.5-4 L | 35-60 fl oz/ ac. | Spray when 50% of plants show shot-holing in leaf whorls (early July) and repeat in 7 days. | 1 | |
| | carbofuran 480 F | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| Grasshoppers | malathion 50EC | 1.6 L | 24 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| Wireworms | lindane | As directed on container label. | | Treat seed. | n/a | |
| | terbufos 15G | 75 g/100 m row | 2.5 oz/ 100 yd row | | | Apply this rate for 75 cm (30 in) row spacing. |
| **OILSEED CROPS** | | | | | | |
| FLAX | | | | | | |
| Bertha armyworm | methomyl | 1.25 L | 17 fl oz/ac. | | 30 | |
| Cutworms | chlorpyrifos 4E | 875-1.2 L | 12-17 fl oz/ ac. | When populations exceed 3-4/$m^2$ ($yd^2$). | 100 | Apply in 80-200 L water/ha (10-20 gal/ac) by ground equipment or 10-20 L/ha (2-4 gal/ac) by air. |
| | deltamethrin 5.0 EC | 200 mL | 2.8 fl oz/ac | | 50 | Apply in 100 mL water. Ground application only. |
| Grasshoppers | carbofuran 480 F | 280 mL | 4 fl oz/ac. | When hopper populations exceed 7-12/$m^2$ ($yd^2$). | 21 | |
| | malathion 50EC | 1.6 L | 24 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| CANOLA, MUSTARD | | | | | | |
| Bertha armyworm, Beet webworm, clover cutworm | chlorpyrifos 4E | 750 mL - 1 L | 10-14 fl oz/ ac. | When larval populations exceed 20-30/$m^2$ ($yd^2$). | 21 | Use higher rates for larger larvae or when foliage is dense. |
| | methomyl L | 1.25 L | 17 fl oz/ac. | | 8 | |
| | methamidophos 480 L | 550-1100 mL | 8-16 fl oz/ac. | | 10 | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Amount of Product Per hectare | Imperial Measure | Where and When to Apply | Minimum Days to Harvest, Feeding | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cutworms | chlorpyrifos 4E | 875 mL - 1.2 L | 12-17 fl oz/ ac. | When numbers exceed 3-4/$m^2$ ($yd^2$) | 21 | Apply in 80-200 L water/ha (10-20 gal/ac.) by ground equipment or 10-20 L/ha (2-4 gal/ac.) by air. |
| | permethrin (Ambush 500 EC) | 140-300 mL | 2-4 fl oz/ ac. | | | Ground application only. For dry soil conditions use higher rate. |
| Diamondback moth | azinphos-methyl SC | 1.4 L | 20 fl oz/ac. | When numbers exceed 30/0.1 $m^2$ (30/$ft^2$) | 30 | Use trichlorfon during late evening if honeybees are foraging. |
| | malathion 50EC | 700 mL | 10 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| | trichlorfon 420 Liquid | 2.8 L | 40 fl oz/ac. | | 11 | |
| Flea beetles | | | | | | |
| At Seeding | carbofuran CR-10 | 2.8 kg | 2.5 lb/ac | Mix with seed. Use drill seeder only. | n/a | Do not handle with bare hands, wear rubber or PVC gloves. Do not use feed or feed mixing equipment to mix seed treatments or dressings. |
| | lindane seed treatment | as directed on container label | | Treat seed | n/a | |
| | terbufos 5G | 5.5-11.0 kg | 5-10 lb/ac. | Mix with seed. Use with drill seeder only. | n/a | |
| Foliage Sprays | azinphos-methyl SC | 280 mL | 4 fl oz/ac. | Apply post-emergence sprays when 25% of the leaf surface of seedling plants is destroyed by beetles. | 30 | Do not use azinphos-methyl, carbaryl or carbofuran after pod formation. |
| | carbaryl XLR | 0.5 L | 7 fl oz/ac | | 60 | |
| | carbofuran 480 F | 140-280 mL | 2-4 fl oz/ac. | | | Do not apply more than 280 mL carbofuran per ha per season. |
| | malathion 50EC | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| | deltamethrin 5.0 EC | 100-150 mL | 1.5-2 fl oz/ ac. | | 14 | Ground application only. Do not apply at temperatures above 25°C. |
| Grasshoppers | carbofuran 480 F | 280 mL | 4 fl oz/ac. | | 60 | |
| | malathion 50EC | 1.6 L | 24 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| Red turnip beetle | azinphos-methyl SC | 550-800 mL | 8-12 fl oz/ac. | Spray field margins when infestations occur. | 30 | |
| | carbofuran 480 F | 280 mL | 4 fl oz/ac. | | 60 | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Amount of Product Per hectare | Imperial Measure | Where and When to Apply | Minimum Days to Harvest, Feeding | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUNFLOWERS | | | | | | |
| Cutworms | chlorpyrifos 4E | 875 mL - 1.2 L | 12-17 fl oz/ ac. | When numbers exceed 3-4/$m^2$ ($yd^2$) | 100 | Apply in 80-200 L water per ha (10-20 gal/ac) by ground equipment or 10-20 L/ha (2-4 gal/ac) by air. |
| | permethrin (Ambush 500 EC) | 140-300 mL | 2-4 fl oz/ ac. | | | Ground application only. For dry soil conditions use higher rate. |
| Sunflower beetle | azinphos-methyl SC | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | Spray when adult beetle populations exceed 1 per 2 seedling plants or when larval populations exceed 10-12/plant. | | Do not apply azinphos-methyl or carbofuran after heads begin to form. |
| | carbofuran 480 F | 140-280 mL | 2-4 fl oz/ac. | | 60 | |
| | deltamethrin 5.0 EC | 100 mL | 1.5 fl oz/ac | | 70 | Ground application only. Apply in 100-200 L water (10-20 gal/ac) |
| | endosulfan 4E | 1.4 L | 20 fl oz/ac. | 10-12/plant. | 60 | Use carbofuran 280 mL (4 fl oz) rate for adult beetles. |
| Thistle caterpillar | azinphos-methyl SC | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | | | Do not apply after heads begin to form. |
| **FORAGE CROPS** | | | | | | |
| ALFALFA (SEED) | | | | | | |
| Plant bugs, Lygus bugs | dimethoate 480 | 425 mL | 20 fl oz/ac | | 28 | If crop is cut for hay, follow minimum days to harvest. |
| | methidathion 25EC | 1.1-2.2 L | 16-32 fl oz/ac. | | 10 | |
| | trichlorfon 420 Liquid | 1.4 L | 20 fl oz/ac. | | 14 | Apply in late evening when bees are not foraging. |
| SWEET CLOVER | | | | | | |
| Sweet clover weevil | azinphos-methyl SC | 600 mL - 1.7 L | 8-24 fl oz/ ac. | Apply to seedling crops when weevil damage is first noticed. | | Second year crops rarely need protection. |
| | carbaryl XLR | 2.5 L | 40 fl oz/ac. | | | |
| ALFALFA, CLOVER, GRASSES | | | | | | |
| Grasshoppers | carbofuran 480 F | 280 mL | 4 fl oz/ac. | Spray when hopper populations exceed 13-25/$m^2$ ($yd^2$). | 1 | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Amount of Product Per hectare | Imperial Measure | Where and When to Apply | Minimum Days to Harvest, Feeding | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grasshoppers | carbaryl XLR | 1.25-2.5 L | 16-32 fl oz/ ac. | Spray when hopper populations exceed 13-25/$m^2$ (yd) | 0 | |
| | malathion 50EC | 1.6 L | 24 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| PASTURES | | | | | | |
| Grasshoppers | carbaryl XLR | 1.2-3.5 L | 18-53 fl oz/ac. | | 0 | May be grazed on day of application. |
| | carbofuran 480F | 280 mL | 4 fl oz/ac. | Spray when hopper populations exceed 13-25/$m^2$ ($yd^2$) | 1 | |
| | malathion 50EC | 1.6 L | 24 fl oz/ac. | | 0 | May be grazed on day of application. |
| **SPECIAL CROPS** | | | | | | |
| SUGAR BEETS | | | | | | |
| Beet webworm | trichlorfon 420 Liquid | 2.8 L | 40 fl oz/ac. | Spray early to late June when leaf damage occurs. | 28 | |
| Cutworms | chlorpyrifos 4E | 1.2-2.4 L | 17-34 fl oz/ ac. | Spray seedling crops when damage occurs. | 120 | Apply in 80-200 L water/ha (10-20 gal/ac.) |
| | permethrin (Ambush 500 EC) | 140-300 mL | 2 fl oz/ac. 2-4 fl oz/ac. | | | Ground application only. For dry soil conditions use higher rate. |
| Sugarbeet root maggot | aldicarb 10 G | 11 kg | 9.8 lb/ac. | | | |
| | carbofuran 10G | 8.25 kg | 7.5 lb/ac. | Apply to drill row at seeding. | | |
| | terbufos 15G | 7.3 kg | 6.5 lb/ac | | | Do not apply terbufos in direct contact with seed. |
| FABA BEANS | | | | | | |
| Aphids | dimethoate 480 | 425 mL | 6 fl oz/ ac. | Spray when 75% of the plants have 1 or more aphids. | 7 | |
| | malathion 50 EC | 2 L | 28 fl oz/ac. | | | |
| Blister beetles | carbaryl XLR | 2.5-4 L | 35-60 fl oz/ ac. | Spray field margins when infestations occur. | 14 | |
| FIELD PEAS | | | | | | |
| Aphids | dimethoate 480 | 425 mL | 6 fl oz/ac. | Spray when 75% of the plants have 1 or more aphids. | 3 | |
| | malathion 50 EC | 2 L | 20 fl oz/ac. | | 3 | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Amount of Product Per hectare | Imperial Measure | Where and When to Apply | Minimum Days to Harvest, Feeding | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VEGETABLE INSECTS - COMMERCIAL** | | | | | | |
| ALL VEGETABLES | | | | | | |
| Cutworms | chlor-pyriphos 4E | 1.4-2.8 L | 20-40 fl oz/ac. | Apply along rows immediately when damage is seen. | Variable | Carefully observe waiting periods listed on container label for each crop. |
| | permethrin (Ambush 500 EC) | 140-300 mL | 2-4 fl oz/ac. | | 1 | Ground application only. For dry soil conditions use higher rate. |
| BEETS | | | | | | |
| Leafminers | malathion 500 EC | 1.75 L | 25 fl oz/ac | Spray when egg masses are noticed on underside of leaves. | 7 | For bunching beets only. |
| Tarnished plant bug | dimethoate 480 EC | 700 mL | 10 fl oz/ac. | | 12 | |
| CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, BROCCOLI | | | | | | |
| Aphids | dimethoate 480 EC | 550-1000 mL | 8-14 fl oz/ac | | 4 (21 for brussels sprouts) | |
| | malathion 500 EC | 1.1 - 2.8 L | 16-40 fl oz/ac. | | 7 (3 for broccoli) | |
| | methamido-phos 480 L | 1.2-2.3 L | 16-33 fl oz/ac. | | 7-cabbage, cauliflower 14-broccoli brussels sprouts | |
| Cabbage worms, loopers, diamondback moth | Bacillus thuringien-sis | Follow label | | | 0 | |
| | deltame-thrin 5 EC | 150-200 mL | 2-2.8 fl oz/ac | | 7-broccoli, cabbage | |
| | diazinon 50E | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | | 5-broccoli, cauliflower 14-brussels sprouts 7-cabbage | |
| | endosulfan 4E | 2-2.8 L | 27-40 fl oz/ac | | | |
| | fenvalerate EC | 150-325 mL | 2.3-4.7 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| | metha-midophos 480 L | 1.2-2.3 L | 16-33 fl oz/ac. | | 7-cabbage, cauliflower 14-broccoli, brussels sprouts | |
| | methomyl L | 1.25-2.5 L | 17-33 fl oz/ac. | | 7 (1 for cabbage) | |
| | permethrin (Ambush 500 EC) | 70-140 mL | 1-2 fl oz/ac. | | 3 (7 for broccoli) | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Amount of Product Per hectare | Imperial Measure | Where and When to Apply | Minimum Days to Harvest, Feeding | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flea beetles | carbaryl XLR | 1.25-2.5 L | 18-36 fl oz/ ac. | | 3 | |
| | endosulfan 4E | 1.4-2.5 L | 20-35 fl oz/ac | | 7 | |
| Root maggots | chlorfen-vinphos 10G | 1750 g/ 1000 m row | 20 oz/1000 ft of row | Work granules into top 2.5 cm (1") of soil in 15 cm (6") band. Seed into band. | | |
| | fensulfo-thion 15G | 1160 g/ 1000 m row | 13.3 oz/ 1000 ft of row | Apply granules at time of seeding | | |
| Slugs | metaldehyde | | | | | Do not apply directly to plants. Use baits or liquid slug killers according to label directions. |
| CARROTS | | | | | | |
| Leafhoppers | carbofuran 10G | 22.5 kg | 20 lb/ac | | | For prevention of aster yellows apply at time of seeding. |
| | carbaryl XLR | 1.25-2.5 L | 18-36 fl oz/ac. | When infestations remain high after late July, spray twice weekly with malathion or carbaryl. | 1 | Use lower rate of carbaryl on young plants. |
| | malathion 500 EC | 1-3 L | 14-42 fl oz/ac | | 7 | |
| CELERY | | | | | | |
| Aphids | malathion 500 EC | 2.0 L | 28 fl oz/ac | | 3 | |
| Leafhoppers | malathion 500 EC | 2.0 L | 28 fl oz/ac | Spray twice weekly from time of emergence. | | |
| Slugs | metaldehyde | | | Spray between rows (not on plants) in early June. Repeat as required or apply metaldehyde baits between rows. | | |
| CORN (Sweet) | | | | | | |
| European corn borer | carbaryl XLR | 2.5-4.0 L | 35-56 fl oz/ac | Apply two or more sprays when 15% or more plants show leaf feeding in the whorls (early July). | 1 | |
| | carbofuran 480 F | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| | methomyl L | 2.60 L | 37 fl oz/ac. | | 3 | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Amount of Product Per hectare | Imperial Measure | Where and When to Apply | Minimum Days to Harvest, Feeding | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| European corn borer | permethrin (Ambush) 500 EC | 200-275 mL | 2.9-3.9 fl oz/ac. | Apply two or more sprays when 15% or more plants show leaf feeding in the whorls (early July). | 1 | |
| CUCUMBERS | | | | | | |
| Cucumber beetle | azinphos-methyl SC | 2.25 L | 31.5 fl oz/ac | | 6 | |
| | endosulfan 4E | 1.5 L | 20 fl oz/ac. | | 2 | |
| Aphids | malathion 500 EC | 2.0 L | 28 fl oz/ac | | 3 | |
| EGGPLANT | | | | | | |
| Aphids. | malathion 500 EC | 1.1-2.8 L | 16-40 fl oz/ac. | | 3 | |
| Colorado potato beetle | carbaryl XLR | 1.25 L | 18 fl oz/ac. | | 1 | |
| Flea beetle | endosulfan 4E | 1.4 L | 20 fl oz/ac | | 2 | |
| ONIONS | | | | | | |
| Onion maggot (furrow treatment) (table onions) | diazinon 5G | 22 kg | 20 lb/ac | Apply granules to rows spaced at 40 cm with positive feed Gandy-type applicator in furrow with the seed. | | |
| | fensulfo-thion 15 G | 7.5 kg | 6.6 lb/ac. | | | |
| Onion maggot flies | diazinon 500 EC | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | Spray when flies appear after seed-lings emerge and during July. | 10 | |
| POTATOES | dimethoate 480 EC | 550-1500 mL/ha | 8-20 fl oz/ac | Spray when aphid numbers exceed 30/100 leaves. | 7 | |
| Aphids | fenvalerate 30 E | 230-330 mL | 3-4 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| | malathion 500 EC | 1.25 L | 21 fl oz/ac | | 7 | |
| | methamido-phos 480 L | 1.75-2.25 L | 25-31 fl oz/ac | | 14 | |
| Colorado potato beetle | azinphos-methyl SC | 1.25-1.75 L | 17-25 fl oz/ac. | Spray when leaf damage exceeds 10%. | 7 | |
| | carbaryl XLR | 1.25 L | 18 fl oz/ac | | 7 | |
| | carbofuran 480 F | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| | deltamethrin 5.0 EC | 100-150 mL | 1.4-2.1 fl oz/ac | | 23 | |
| | phorate 15G | 14.5-22.4 kg | 13-20 lb/ac. | Apply at seeding. | | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Amount of Product Per hectare | Imperial Measure | Where and When to Apply | Minimum Days to Harvest, Feeding | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado potato beetle | fenvalerate 30 EC | 100-150 mL | 1.4-2.3 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| | methamidophos 480 L | 1.75-2.25 L | 21-32 fl oz/ac | | 14 | |
| | permethrin (Ambush) 500 E | 140-200 mL | 2-2.8 fl oz/ac | | 1 | |
| Potato leafhopper | carbaryl XLR | 1.25 L | 18 fl oz/ac | Spray when leafhopper numbers exceed 30/100 leaves. | 7 | |
| | fenvalerate 30 EC | 100-148 mL | 1.4-2.1 fl oz/ac | | 7 | |
| | malathion 500 EC | 1.8 L | 24 fl oz/ac | | 3 | |
| | permethrin (Ambush) 500 E | 140-200 mL | 2-2.8 fl oz/ac | | 1 | |
| RADISH | | | | | | |
| Flea beetles | carbaryl XLR | 1.25-2.5 L | 18-36 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |
| | diazinon 500 EC | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | | 10 | |
| | malathion 500 EC | 1.1-2.8 L | 16-40 fl oz/ac | | 7 | |
| Radish maggot | diazinon 5G | 1.8 kg/1000 m row | 20 oz/1000 ft of row | Apply granules in furrow when planting. | | |
| RUTABAGA, TURNIP | | | | | | |
| Flea beetles | diazinon 500 EC | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | | 14 | |
| | endosulfan 4E | 1.4-2.8 L | 20-40 fl oz/ac. | | 45 | |
| | malathion 500 EC | 1.1 - 2.8 L | 16-40 fl oz/ac. | | 7 | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Amount of Product Per hectare | Imperial Measure | Where and When to Apply | Minimum Days to Harvest, Feeding | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Root maggots BAND TREATMENT | carbofuran 10G | 1.75 kg/ 1000 m row | 20 oz/1000 ft row | Work granules into top 2 cm of soil in 15 cm band, seed down center; or apply with a Gandy applicator by placing delivery fan in front of the seed coulter. The granules are applied and incorporated by the bow wave action of the seeder. | | |
| | chlorfenvin-phos 10G | 1.75 kg/ 1000 m row | 20 oz/1000 ft row | | | |
| | fensulfo-thion 15G | 1.15 kg/ 1000 m row | 12 oz/1000 ft row | | | |
| | diazinon 5G | 1.8 kg/ 1000 m row | 20 oz/1000 ft row | | | |
| DRENCH TREATMENT | carbofuran 480 F | 5.25 L | 74 fl oz/ac | Apply as coarse spray in 10 cm band over the row using single nozzle. Apply at 1100-1700 L/ha. | 40 | 70 cm row spacing |
| | fensulfo-thion 7.2 EC | 3.1 L | 44 fl oz/ac. | | 40 | |
| | chlorfenvin-phos 40EC | 5.6 L | 80 fl oz/ac. | | 40 | |
| | diazinon 500 EC | 2.25 L | 32 fl oz/ac | | 14 | |
| TOMATO | | | | | | |
| Flea beetles | endosulfan 4E | 1.1 - 2.5 L | 16-32 fl oz/ac. | | 2 | |
| | malathion 50EC | 1.1 L | 16 fl oz/ac. | | | |
| Variegated cutworm | carbaryl XLR | 125 mL/ 300 m of row | 1.5 fl oz/ 300 ft. of row | Apply in 20-25 gal (90-112 L) water to ensure good coverage Spray in 25-30 cm band over row. | 1 | |

# VEGETABLE INSECTS - HOME GARDEN

| Pest | Insecticide | Metric | Imperial Measure | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aphids | diazinon 12.5% EC | 6 mL/L | 6 tsp/gal | |
| | dimethoate 2 E | 4 mL/L | 4 tsp/gal | |
| | malathion 50% EC | 3 mL/L | 3 tsp/gal | |
| Colorado Potato Beetle | carbaryl | All Purpose Spray | All Purpose Spray | |
| | diazinon 12.5% EC | 6 mL/L | 6 tsp/gal | |
| | malathion 50% EC | 3 mL/L | 3 tsp/gal | |
| | rotenone D | Dust plants as required. | Dust plants as required. | |
| Flea beetles | diazinon 12.5% EC | 6 mL/L | 6 tsp/gal | |
| | malathion 50% EC | 3 mL/L | 3 tsp/gal | |
| Imported Cabbage worm, Cabbage looper, Diamondback moth | diazinon 12.5% EC | 6 ml/L | 6 tsp/gal | |
| | malathion 50% EC | 3 mL/L | 3 tsp/gal | |
| | rotenone D | Dust plants thoroughly. | Dust plants thoroughly. | |
| Cutworms | chlorpyriphos | Use granular formulations according to label directions. | Use granular formulations according to label directions. | |
| | diazinon | Use prepared granular formulations according to label directions. | Use prepared granular formulations according to label directions. | |
| European corn borer, Corn earworm | carbaryl 50% SP | 6-10 g/L | 6-10 tsp/gal | Spray at weekly intervals from early July to mid-August. |
| | malathion 50% EC | 3 mL/L | 3 tsp/gal | |
| Turnip, Cabbage, Radish maggots | diazinon 5% G | Apply granules according to label prior to planting. | Apply granules according to label prior to planting. | |
| | diazinon 12.5% EC | 8 mL/L | 8 tsp/gal | Apply as a drench to rows. |
| Slugs | metaldehyde | Use prepared slug baits | Use prepared slug baits. | |

# FRUIT INSECTS

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial Measure | Minimum Days From Last Application To Harvest | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPLE, PLUM OTHER FRUIT TREES | | | | | |
| Tent caterpillar | malathion 50%EC | Mix 1-2 mL in 1 L water. Spray when larvae are seen or damage is noticed. | Mix 1-2 tsp in 1 gal water. Spray when larvae are seen or damage is noticed. | 3 | |
| | methoxy-chlor 50%WP | Mix 2 g in 1 L water. Spray when larvae are seen or damaged is noticed. | Mix 2 tsp in 1 gal water. Spray when larvae are seen or damage is noticed. | 7 | |
| | carbaryl 50%WP | Mix 2-4 g in 1 L water. Spray when larvae are seen or damaged is noticed. | Mix 5 tsp in 1 gal water. Spray when larvae are seen or damage is noticed. | 7 | |
| Apple seed chalcid | methoxy-chlor 50%WP | Mix 2 g in 1 L water and spray about June 18. Repeat 1 week later. | Mix 2-4 tsp. in 1 gal water and spray about June 18. Repeat 1 week later. | 7 | |
| Aphids | diazinon 12½%EC | Mix 6 mL in 1 L water and spray as foliar spray. Repeat as necessary. | Mix 2 tbsp in 1 gal water and spray as foliar spray. Repeat as necessary. | 14 | |
| | dimethoate 2E | Mix 2 mL in 1 L water. Apply as foliar spray. Repeat as necessary. | Mix 2 tsp in 1 gal water. Apply as foliar spray. Repeat as necessary. | 7 | |
| | malathion 50%EC | Mix 2 mL in 1 L water and apply as a foliar spray. Repeat as needed. | Mix 2 tsp/gal water and apply as a foliar spray. Repeat as needed. | 3 | |
| Scale | diazinon 12½%EC | Mix 2 mL in 1 L water. Apply as a spray to trunk and branch where scales are found. | Mix 2 tsp in 1 gal water. Apply as a spray to trunk and branch where scales are found. | 14 | |
| | carbaryl 50%WP | Mix 2-4 g in 1 L water; apply to infested areas. | Mix 2-4 tsp in 1 gal water; apply to infested areas. | 7 | |
| | malathion 50%EC | Mix 2 mL in 1 L water and apply to infested areas. | Mix 2 tsp in 1 gal water and apply to infested areas. | 3 | |
| Fall cankerworm | carbaryl 50% WP | Mix 6 g in 1 L water. Spray in early spring when larvae are seen or damage is noticed. | Mix 1 oz/gal water. Spray in early spring when larvae are seen or damage is noticed. | n/a | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial Measure | Minimum Days From Last Application To Harvest | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall cankerworm cont. | methoxychlor 50% WP | Mix 2 g in 1 L water & spray in early spring when larvae are seen or damage is noticed. | Mix 1/3 oz/gal water & spray in early spring when larvae are seen or damage is noticed. | n/a | |
| | Tree tanglefoot | Ready-to-use. Apply to tree trunks in late Sept. immediately after first heavy frost. | Ready-to-use. Apply to tree trunks in late Sept. immediately after first heavy frost. | | |
| Plum curculio | methoxy-chlor 50% WP | Mix 3 g in 1 L water. Apply as a spray when fruit is just beginning to form. Repeat application 10 days later. | Mix 3 tsp in 1 gal water. Apply as a spray when fruit is just beginning to form. Repeat application 10 days later. | 7 | |
| Apple maggot | carbaryl 50% WP | Mix 8 g in 1 L water and apply after petal drop and again 10 days later. | Mix 4 tbsp in 1 gal water and apply after petal drop and again 10 days later. | 7 | |
| CURRANT, GOOSE BERRY | | | | | |
| Currant fruit fly | methoxy-chlor 50% WP | Mix 2 g in 1 L water and apply as spray when 80% of the fruit has set. Repeat application 10 days later. | Mix 2 tsp in 1 gal water and apply as spray when 80% of the fruit has set. Repeat application 10 days later. | 14 | |
| Imported currant worm | diazinon 12½ % EC | Mix 4 mL in 1 L water and apply as spray immediately when larvae are seen. | Mix 4 tsp in 1 gal water and apply as spray immediately when larvae are seen. | | Do not spray during or after bloom. |
| | rotenone 1% D | Apply to plants after fruit is set. | Apply to plants after fruit is set. | | |
| Aphids | malathion 50% EC | Mix 1.5 mL in 1 L water and use as spray when aphids appear. Repeat as needed. | Mix 1¼ tsp in 1 gal water and use as spray when aphids appear. Repeat as needed | 3 | |
| RASPBERRY | | | | | |
| Raspberry fruitworm | rotenone 4% WP | Mix 5 g in 1 L water. Apply when berries start to form. | Mix 5 tbsp in 1 gal water. Apply when berries start to form. | | |
| Spider mites | dicofol 18½ % EC | Mix 4 mL in 1 L water. Apply when necessary and repeat as required. | Mix 2 tbsp in 1 gal water. Apply when necessary and repeat as required. | 2 | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | MIXTURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT Metric | Imperial Measure | Minimum Days From Last Application To Harvest | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMMERCIAL APPLICATION STRAWBERRY | | | | | |
| Tarnished plant bug | dimethoate 240 EC | Mix 2.5 L in sufficient water/ha. | Mix 50 fl oz in sufficient water/ac. | | Apply when population levels are 1 or more nymphs/25 blossom clusters. |
| | endosulfan 50%WP | Mix 2.2 kg in sufficient water/ha. | Mix 2 lb in sufficient water/ac. | 7 | |
| Strawberry cutworm | chlorpyrifos 4E | Apply 1.2 L in 2000 L water/ha between June 1-15. | Apply 20 fl oz in 200 gal water/ac. between June 1-15. | 20 | |
| Leaf rollers | azinphos-methyl 50% WP | Mix 1.1 kg in sufficient water/ha. Apply when insects first appear. | Mix 1 lb in sufficient water/ac. Apply when insects first appear. | 5 | |
| | diazinon 50%EC | Mix 1.1 L in sufficient water/ha. Apply when insects first appear. | Mix 16 fl oz in sufficient water/ac. Apply when insects first appear. | 5 | |
| | malathion 50%EC | Mix 1.5 L in sufficient water/ha. Apply when insects first appear. | Mix 1 pint in sufficient water/ac. Apply when insects first appear. | 3 | |
| Cyclamen mites | dicofol 18½%WP | Mix 2.2 kg in sufficient water/ha and apply at pressure of 675-1375 kPa. Repeat needed. | Mix 2 lb in sufficient water/ac and apply at pressure of 100-200 psi. Repeat as needed. | 7 | |

## COMMERCIAL GREENHOUSE INSECTS

**NOTE: WEAR SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WHEN USING FUMIGANTS OR SMOKES AND VENTILATE THOROUGHLY AFTER EXPOSURE PERIOD.**

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | Metric | Imperial Measure | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORNAMENTAL PLANTS | | | | |
| Aphids | aldicarb 10 G | 600-1250 g/100 $m^2$ | 20-40 oz/1000 sq ft | Chrysanthemum only. Do not use plant parts for food or feed. Do not market potted plants within 4 weeks of last application. Do not plant food crops in treated soil for at least 1 year after treatment. |
| | soap | 1 part soap/40 parts water | 1 part soap/40 parts water | |
| | diazinon 500 EC | 1-1.5 L/1000 L water | 16-24 fl oz/100 gal water | |
| | dichlorvos | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | lindane | 1 pellet/200 $m^3$ | 1 pellet/7000 cu ft | |
| | nicotine sulfate | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | parathion | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | sulfotep | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | malathion 50EC | 2 L/10,000 L water | 32 fl oz/100 gal water | |
| Greenhouse whitefly | aldicarb 10 G | 600-1250/100 $m^2$ | 20-40 oz/1000 sq ft | Chrysanthemum only. Do not use plant parts for food or feed. Do not market potted plants within 4 weeks of last application. Do not plant food crops in treated soil for at least 1 year after treatment. |
| | soap | 1 part soap/40 parts water | 1 part soap/40 parts water | |
| | dichlorvos | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | lindane | 1 pellet/200 $m^3$ | 1 pellet/7000 cu ft | |
| | parathion | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | sulfotep | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | permethrin 50 EC | 125-200 mL/1000 L water | 2-3.2 fl oz/100 gal water | |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | Metric | Imperial Measure | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mealybugs | dichlorvos | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | parathion | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | sulfotep | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | soap | 1 part soap/40 parts water | 1 part soap/40 parts water | |
| Thrips | diazinon 500 EC | 1-1.5 L/1000 L water | 16-24 fl oz/100 gal water | |
| | dichlorvos | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | lindane | 1 pellet/200 $m^3$ | 1 pellet/7000 cu ft | |
| | nicotine sulfate | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | parathion | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| Spider Mite | aldicarb 10 G | 600-1250 g/100 $m^2$ | 20-40 oz/1000 sq ft | Chrysanthemum only. Do not use plant parts for food or feed. Do not market potted plants within 4 weeks of last application. Do not plant food crops in treated soil for at least 1 year after treatment. |
| | dichlorvos | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | dicofol 18.5 E | 1.2 L/1000 L water | 20 fl oz/100 gal water | |
| | parathion | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | sulfotep | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | tetradifon | 1 can/300 $m^3$ as a smoke | 1 can/10,000 cu ft as a smoke | |
| | dienochlor 50 WP | 620 g/1000 L water as a spray | 10 oz/100 gal water as a spray | |
| | fenbutatin-oxide 50 W | 500 g - 1 kg/1000 L water as a spray | 8-16 oz/100 gal water as a spray | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide | Metric | Imperial Measure | Application | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HOME GROUNDS** | | | | | |
| BIRCH | | | | | |
| Bronze birch borer | Cultural control is to maintain birch trees in healthy condition through watering and general tree maintenance. | | | | |
| SPRUCE TREES | | | | | |
| Spruce budworm | Bacillus thuringiensis | | | Use according to label instructions. | |
| | dimethoate 240E | 4 mL/L of water | ⅗ fl oz/ gal of water | Spray foliage thoroughly in early June before buds are damaged. | With all chemical insecticides, more than one application will usually be required. |
| | malathion 50EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅕ fl oz/ gal of water | | |
| | trichlorfon 420 Liquid | | | Use according to label instructions. | |
| Pine needle scale (attacks pine & spruce) | dimethoate 240E | 4 mL/L of water | ⅗ fl oz/ gal of water | Spray till foliage drips. One treatment in mid-June & one in August. | |
| | malathion 50EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅕ fl oz/ gal of water | | |
| | diazinon 12½EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅕ fl oz/ gal of water | | |
| Spruce spider mite | dicofol 18.5EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅕ fl oz/ gal of water | Spray foliage until wet. | One treatment during the third week in May followed by another in late June or early July. |
| | malathion 50EC | 4 mL/L of water | ⅗ fl oz/ gal of water | | |
| TREES AND SHRUBS | | | | | |
| Aphids | diazinon 12½EC | 6 mL/L of water | 1 fl oz/ gal of water | Spray foliage thoroughly as required. | |
| | dimethoate 240EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅕ fl oz/ gal of water | | Do not use dimethoate on American Elm. |
| | malathion 50EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅕ fl oz/ gal of water | | |
| Ash plant bug | carbaryl 50WP | 2 g/L of water | ⅕ oz/gal of water | Apply when plant bugs are seen or stipling effect is observed on leaves. | |
| | diazinon 12½EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅕ fl oz/ gal of water | | |
| Cankerworm | Bacillus thuringiensis | | | Apply according to label instructions. | |
| | carbaryl 50WP | 6 g/L of water | 1 oz/gal of water | | |
| | malathion 50/EC | 2 mL/ L of water | ⅕ fl oz/ gal water | Spray foliage when damage appears in spring. | |
| | methoxychlor 50WP | 2 g/L of water | ⅕ oz/gal of water | | |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide | Metric | Imperial Measure | Application | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cankerworm | tree tangle-foot | Ready-to-use | Ready-to-use | Apply to tree trunks in late September immediately after first heavy frost. | |
| Pear slug | carbaryl 50 WP | 2 g/L of water | ⅓ oz/gal of water | Spraying is usually required in late June and early July. | |
| | malathion 50EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅓ fl oz/gal of water | | |
| | rotenone | Ready-to-use | Ready-to-use | | |
| Leafminers | diazinon 12½EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅓ fl oz/gal of water | | Two applications are necessary for full season control, one in spring and one about the end of July. |
| | dimethoate 240EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅓ fl oz/gal of water | | |
| | malathion 50EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅓ fl oz/gal of water | | |
| Forest tent caterpillars | carbaryl 50WP | 2-4 g/L of water | ⅓-⅔ oz/gal of water | Spray foliage thoroughly soon after leaves have appeared in spring (when caterpillars are small). | Removal of egg bands in fall and early spring is helpful. |
| | diazinon 12½EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅓ fl oz/gal of water | | |
| | malathion 50EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅓ fl oz/gal of water | | |
| | methoxychlor 50WP | 2 g/L of water | ⅓ oz/gal of water | | |
| Sawflies | malathion 50EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅓ fl oz/gal of water | Spray foliage when insects and damage become evident | |
| Gall insects | | | | | Effective control is not available. Damage usually does not effect tree health. Remove and burn galls if possible. |
| ELM | | | | | |
| Elm bark beetle | chlorpyrifos | 0.5% solution | 0.5% solution | | Commercial use by municipalities only to control native elm bark beetle. |
| | methoxychlor | 4-12% solution | 4-12% solution | Apply between August 14 and September 5. Thoroughly wet lower 2.5 m (8 ft) of tree to base of root flare. | |
| Spiny elm caterpillar | malathion 50EC | 2 mL/L of water | ⅓ fl oz/gal of water | | Caterpillars are generally localized in one part of the tree. Spray where needed. |

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide | Metric | Imperial Measure | Application | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COMMERCIAL APPLICATION** | | | | | Do not apply with aircraft at wind speeds in excess of 12 km/hr. |
| CONIFERS | | | | | |
| Spruce budworm | dimethoate 480 EC | 1.1 L in at least 10 L of water/ha | 24 fl oz in at least 1 gal of water/ac | Aerial Application | Apply spray when the bulk of the larvae are in 3rd and 4th instars. |
| | | 1.5 L/1000 L of water | 20 fl oz/100 gal of water | Hydraulic Ground Applicator | More than one application may be required to achieve adequate control. |
| | malathion 500 EC | 1.5 L in at least 10 L water/ha | 20 fl oz in at least 1 gal of water/ac. | Aerial Application | |
| | | 1 L in 1000 L of water | 16 fl oz in 100 gal of water | Hydraulic Ground Applicator | |
| | trichlorfon 420 Liquid | 2.8-3.5 L in at least 22 L water/ha | 2-2 7/8 pts in at least 2 gal water/ac | Aerial Application | May cause spotting of automobile paint surfaces. |
| | | 2.8-3.5 L in 1400 L of water/ha | 2-2 7/8 pts in at least 125 gal water/ac. | Hydraulic Ground Applicator | |
| DECIDUOUS TREES | | | | | |
| Cankerworm | malathion 500 EC | 1.5 L in at least 10 L water/ha | 20 fl oz in at least 1 gal of water/ac. | Aerial Application | |
| | | 1.5 L in 1000 L water | 20 fl oz in 100 gal water | Hydraulic Ground Applicator | |
| | methoxychlor 50WP | 1 kg in 1000 L water | 16 oz in 100 gal water | Hydraulic Ground | |
| Forest tent caterpillar | malathion 500 EC | 625 mL in at least 10 L/ha | 10 fl oz in at least 1 gal/ac. | Aerial Application | Spray when the hatch is 90%-95% complete and larvae are still small. |
| | methoxychlor 50WP | 1 kg in 100 L water | 16 oz in 100 gal water | Hydraulic Ground Applicator | |
| | trichlorfon 420 Liquid | 675 mL/ha | 9.5 fl oz/ac. | Aerial Application & Hydraulic Ground Applicator | |
| Scale Insects | carbaryl 50WP | 55-70 g/45 L water | 2-2.5 oz/10 gal water | Hydraulic Ground Applicator | Apply chemicals during crawler stage approximately mid-June. |
| | diazinon 12½EC | 225 mL/450 L water | 8 fl oz/100 gal water | Hydraulic Ground Applicator | |
| | dimethoate 480 EC | 110 mL/450 L water | 4 fl oz/100 gal water | Hydraulic Ground Applicator | |
| | malathion 500 EC | 225 mL/450 L water | 8 fl oz/100 gal water | Hydraulic Ground Applicator | |

## TURF INSECTS

| Crop and Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Metric | Imperial Measure | Application | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ants | chlorpyrifos 2E | 45 mL/100 $m^2$ | 1.5 fl oz/ 1000 $ft^2$ | Water into soil after application | Apply chlordane to established lawns only. |
| | diazinon 12½ %EC | 300-600 mL/100 $m^2$ | 10-20 fl oz/ 1000 $ft^2$ | Apply in 10-20 gal (50-90 L) of water | Mow lawn before treatment. Water thoroughly after treatment. |
| Chinch bug | chlorpyrifos 2E | 45 mL/100 $m^2$ | 1.5 fl oz/ 1000 $ft^2$ | | |
| Earthworms Dew worms | | | | | |
| | carbaryl 50%WP | 250 g/ 100 $m^2$ | 16 oz/ 1000 $ft^2$ | Apply in 90 L (20 gal) of water. | |
| Glassy cutworm | chlorpyrifos 2E | 45 mL/100 $m^2$ 100 $m^2$ | 1.5 fl oz/ 1000 $ft^2$ | | |
| | diazinon 12½ %EC | 250 mL/5 L water/ 100 $m^2$ | 8 fl oz/gal water/ 1000 $ft^2$ | | Water thoroughly after treatment. |
| Sod webworm | chlordane 40%EC | 125 mL/5 L water/ 100 $m^2$ | 4-4½ fl oz/ gal of water/ 1000 $ft^2$ | | Apply chlordane to established lawns only |
| | chlorpyrifos 2E | 45 mL/100 $m^2$ | 1.5 fl oz/ 1000 $ft^2$ | | |
| | diazinon 12½ %EC | 300-600 mL/5 L water/ 100 $m^2$ | 10-20 fl oz/ gal water/ 1000 $ft^2$ | | Water thoroughly after treatment. |
| White grub | chlorpyrifos 2E | 90 mL/100 $m^2$ | 3 fl oz/ 1000 $ft^2$ | | Apply chlordane to established lawns only. |
| | diazinon 12½ %EC | 600 mL/5 L water/ 100 $m^2$ | 20 fl oz/gal water/ 1000 $ft^2$ | | Water thoroughly after treatment. Apply between July and early October. |

| Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Metric | Imperial Measure | Where to Apply | Remarks and Precautions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ants | diazinon 12½%EC | 50 mL in L water | 1 fl oz in 1 pint water | Spray around doorsteps and lower windows to prevent entry to home. Indoors, spray around sinks, baseboards and other areas where ants are found. | Do not treat countertops or other surfaces coming in direct contact with food. |
| | propoxur | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| | chlorpyrifos | 0.5% ready-to-use solution | 0.5% ready-to-use solution | | |
| | resmethrin | Ready-to-use Aerosol | Ready-to-use Aerosol | | |
| Bedbugs | malathion (premium grade) 83.6% | 8 mL in L water on mattresses and upholstery; 20 ml elsewhere | 1 tsp in 1 pint water on mattresses and upholstery | Spray bed springs and frames, cracks and crevices in wall where bedbugs hide. Mattresses, particularly tufts and folds should be lightly sprayed. | Use only premium grade deodorized malathion. |
| Black carpet beetle | diazinon 12½EC | 50 mL in L water | 1 fl oz in pint water | Spray cracks and crevices around baseboards or where larvae are noticed. | Vacuuming of baseboards and other places eliminates carpet beetles. Protect stored woolens and other material fabrics with moth flakes. |
| | chlorpyrifos | 0.5% ready-to-use solution | 0.5% ready-to-use solution | | |
| | malathion (premium grade) 83.6%EC | 50 mL in L water | 1 fl oz in 1 pint water | | |
| | propoxur | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | 1%ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| Clothes moths | propoxur | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | Spray infested storage areas. | Protect woolens and other natural fabrics with moth flakes. |
| Clover mites | diazinon 12½%EC | 8 mL/L water | 1 fl oz/gal water | Spray diazinon, dicofol or malathion on grass around foundation to prevent migration of mites from grass into home. | Apply at rate of 5 L spray mixture/10 m of lawn area (1 gal/100 $ft^2$). |
| | dicofol 18.5%EC | 8 mL/L water | 1 fl oz/gal water | | |
| | propoxur | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | Spray indoors around windows and doors to prevent entry of mites. | |
| Cockroaches | chlorpyrifos | 0.5% ready-to-use solution | 0.5% ready-to-use solution | | |

| Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Metric | Imperial Measure | Where to Apply | Remarks and Precautions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cockroaches | diazinon | 50 mL/L water | 1 fl oz/pint water | Apply to areas where cockroaches are commonly seen. | Avoid contamination of food or utensils. |
| | permethrin | 0.5% ready-to-use aerosol | 0.5% ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| | propoxur | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| | resmethrin | Ready-to-use aerosol | Ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| Crickets | chlorpyrifos | 0.5% ready-to-use aerosol | 0.5% ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| | diazinon 12½%EC | 50 mL/L water | 1 fl oz/pint water | Spray area around house particularly near entrance. | |
| | propoxur | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | Apply indoors around entrances. | |
| Fleas (cat & dog) | propoxur | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | Apply to infested areas. | Keep infested dogs and cats out of the house. Dust pets thoroughly with commercial flea powders. |
| | chlorpyrifos | 0.5% ready-to-use solution | 0.5% ready-to-use solution | | Do not apply to pets or man. |
| | resmethrin | Ready-to-use aerosol | Ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| Houseflies | pyrethrum | Ready-to-use aerosol | Ready-to-use aerosol | Apply as required as a space spray. | Ensure that doors and windows are screened. Keep garbage in tightly sealed containers to prevent fly breeding. |
| | permethrin | Ready-to-use aerosol | Ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| | resmethrin | Ready-to-use aerosol | Ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| | dichlorvos | slow release strip or block | slow release strip or block | | |
| Centipedes, sowbugs, spiders, silverfish | chlorpyrifos | 0.5% ready-to-use solution | 0.5% ready-to-use solution | | |
| | diazinon 12½%EC | 50 mL/L water | 1 fl oz/pint water | Apply to cracks, crevices and other hiding places and surfaces where pests are found. | |

| Pest | Insecticide And Most Common Formulation | Metric | Imperial Measure | Where to Apply | Remarks and Precautions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Centipedes, sowbugs, spiders, silverfish | malathion (premium grade) 83.6%EC | 50 mL/L water | 1 fl oz/pint water | | |
| | propoxur | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| | resmethrin | Ready-to-use aerosol | Ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| Larder beetles | propoxur | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | Apply to storage areas where larvae are found. | Destroy infested food. Clean storage areas before spraying. |
| Stored food insects, flour beetles | malathion (premium grade) 83.6%EC | 50 mL/L water | 1 fl oz/pint water | Spray storage shelves thoroughly. Packaged foods can be returned to shelves when spray has dried. | Destroy infested food and clean storage area before spraying. |
| | propoxur | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | 1% ready-to-use aerosol | | |
| Strawberry root weevil | malathion 50%EC | 50 mL/L water | 1 fl oz/pint water | Apply around entrances of buildings to prevent entry. | |
| Wasps, hornet, bumble bees | malathion 50%EC | 50 mL/L water | 1 fl oz/pint water | Direct sprays into entrance holes of nests. | Spray in early morning or late evening when insects are in their nests. Wear mosquito netting, gloves, etc. to prevent strings. |
| | propoxur | Pressurized pencil spray | Pressurized pencil spray | | |

## FARM BUILDINGS

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | Metric | Imperial Measure | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GOOD SANITATION AND EARLY APPLICATION OF INSECTICIDES ARE THE KEYS TO AN EFFECTIVE FLY CONTROL PROGRAM.** | | | | |
| Housefly | FLY BANDS AND STRIPS | | | |
| | dichlorvos | Suspend 1 insect strip/ 30 $m^3$ air space. Replace after 3 months. | Suspend 1 insect strip/ 1000 $ft^3$ of air space. Replace after 3 months. | |
| | SCATTER BAIT | | | |
| | dichlorvos | Scatter 125 g of 0.25% bait/50-100 $m^2$ on floors, alleyways, doorways, window sills. Repeat as required. | Scatter ¼ lb of 0.25% bait/500-1000 $ft^2$ on floors, alleyways, doorways, window sills. Repeat as required. | Do not use in milk rooms or milk processing rooms. |
| | methomyl | Scatter 125 g of 1% bait/50-100 $m^2$ to areas where flies congregate. | Scatter ¼ lb of 1% bait/500-1000 sq ft to areas where flies congregate. | Do not apply where birds or animals have access to bait. Avoid direct contact with skin. |
| | propoxur | Scatter ready-to-use bait using 250 g bait/100 $m^2$ | Scatter ready-to-use bait using ½ lb bait/1000 sq ft. | |
| | trichlorfon | Scatter 1% bait using 125 g bait/100 $m^2$ | Scatter 1% bait using 1/4 lb/1000 sq. ft. | |
| | RESIDUAL WALL SPRAYS | | | |
| | diazinon | Mix 1.9 L of 50%EC in 100 L water and apply 5-10 L mixture/100 $m^2$ at 3-4 week intervals. Walls, windows and other fly resting areas should be treated. | Mix 15 fl oz of 50%EC in 5 gal water and apply 1-2 gal mixture/1000 $ft^2$ at 3-4 week intervals. Walls, windows and other fly resting areas should be treated. | Remove animals before spraying and keep them out at least 4 hours after spraying. |
| | dimethoate | Mix 2.5 L 4E/100 L water. Apply 5 L mixture/50-100 $m^2$. Repeat as necessary. One application will provide up to 8 weeks control. | Mix 20 fl oz 4E/5 gal water. Apply 1 gal mixture/500-1000 $ft^2$. Repeat as necessary. One application will provide up to 8 weeks control. | Remove livestock and poultry before spraying. Do not contaminate feed, litter or water. |
| | permethrin | Mix 40-80 mL permethrin 25%EC or 100-200 mL 10%EC or 200-400 mL 5%EC/10 L water and apply to point of run off to areas where flies congregate. | Mix 0.6-1.25 fl oz 25%EC or 1.5-3.25 fl oz 10%EC or 3.25-6.5 fl oz 5%EC per gallon of water and apply to point of run off to areas where flies congregate. | Remove animals before spraying. |

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | Metric | Imperial Measure | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housefly | trichlorfon | Mix 160 g 80%SP in 100 L water and apply 5 L mixture/50 m. Apply to floors, walls, ceilings, around windows and other areas where flies congregate. Better residual control may be obtained by adding 100 g of sugar/L of mixture. | Mix 6 lb 4 oz 80%SP in 40 gal water and apply 1 gal mixture/500 $ft^2$. Apply to floors, walls, ceilings, around windows and other areas where flies congregate. Better residual control may be obtained by adding 1 lb of sugar/gal of mixture. | |
| SPACE SPRAYS | pyrethrin | Apply ready-to-use pyrethrin mixtures as a mist or space spray or from automatic dispensers. Close doors & windows for about 10 minutes after spraying. | Apply ready-to-use pyrethrin mixtures as a mist or space spray or from automatic dispensers. Close doors & windows for about 10 minutes after spraying. | |

## FEED LOTS

| Host and Pest | Insecticide | Metric | Imperial Measure | Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housefly | malathion | Apply 850-1000 mL malathion 50%EC/ ha. as a fog or aerosol. | Apply 12-14 fl oz malathion 50%EC/ ac. as a fog or aerosol. | |
| | pyrethrins | Apply ready-to-use mixture containing 0.25% pyrethrins as a thermal fog. | Apply ready-to-use mixture containing 0.25% pyrethrins as a thermal fog. | |
| | permethrin | Mix 40-80 mL 25%EC or 100-200 mL 10%EC or 200-400 ml 5%EC/10 L water and apply to areas where flies congregate to point of run off. | Mix 0.6-1.25 fl oz 25%EC or 1.5-3.25 fl oz 10%EC or 3.25-6.5 fl oz 5%EC per gallon of water and apply to areas where flies congregate to point of run off. | |

## STORED GRAIN INSECTS

| Pest and Location | Insecticide | Metric | Imperial Measure | Rate of Application | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RUSTY GRAIN BEETLE, RED FLOUR BEETLE, SAWTOOTHED GRAIN BEETLE, GRANARY WEEVIL | | | | | |
| Empty Bins | malathion | 60 mL 50%EC/L water | 10 fl oz 50%EC/ 1 gal water | 5 l/100 $m^2$ (1 gal/ 1000 $ft^2$) | Apply to inside surfaces of bins. Wait one day before filling. |
| FUMIGATION OF GRAIN IN STORAGE | aluminum phosphide | Ready-to-use tablets | Ready-to-use tablets | 180 tablets or 300 pellets 35 $m^3$ (1000 bu) inject tablets evenly throughout grain. | Wax coating on tablets prevents release of gas for 4 hours after opening container. Phosphine is a very toxic gas; seal granary and post warning signs. Work in pairs. Use only when grain temperature is above 5°C (40°F). |
| | *Fumigation Period | | | | |
| | | Grain Temperature | | Fumigation Period | Following fumigation, aerate bins for 48 hours or until odor dissipates. Grain can be used for livestock feed following aeration. |
| | | 4°C-12°C | | 10 days | |
| | | 12°C-15°C | | 5 days | |
| | | 16°C-20°C | | 4 days | |
| CONTROL BY COLD TEMPERATURES | Rusty grain beetles and other stored grain insects can be killed by periods of cold temperatures as follows: | | | | |
| | | Grain Temperature | | Time Required to Kill Insects | |
| | | - 5°C | | 6 weeks | |
| | | - 10°C | | 4 weeks | |
| | | - 15°C | | 2 weeks | |
| | Grain temperatures can be lowered by aeration. | | | | |
| | Moving grain several times during cold weather may lower temperatures enough to kill insects. | | | | |

BEFORE USING ANY
INSECTICIDE
STOP
READ THE LABEL